

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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No. 1553

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Underland Editor  
F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1954

No. 755

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS MOST ASTONISHING that the Central Office of the Electors' Union of Kenya should have arrogated to itself the liberty of issuing the statement which we publish to-day. The title of any Folly and Arrogance is a public body, to approve a declaration of Government policy needs careful and competent study of the document by those whom its members have authorised to speak in their name. In this case there should have been no statement without the consent of the executive committee, which cannot have been assembled or otherwise properly consulted, had its central office committed the Electors' Union to statements which cannot pass without comment. It was on the day following publication of the Government's eighteen-point programme that this conspicuous verdict was pronounced. The chairman of the executive committee, General Irwin, was presumably called, did he approve, or perhaps himself draft, the communiqué. The public ought also to be told how many other members of the committee, many agreed to the impulsive attack before them, and had any opportunity of discussing the action of the executive. The Earl of Home, the president, was certainly unaware of what was happening, for he is in England, and the reference to the "central office" means that the executive officer, Brigadier Hill, is concerned in the elaboration of the communiqué. If normal practice had been followed, such of the assertions in this document as might certainly have been made, would have been made by the executive committee. It is just the correct and courteous course, as the public sections of the public in Africa and Great Britain have been left with the impression that extravagant accusations, phrased in injudicious language, have been made by the Electors' Union, which some newspapers have described as representing a small, but a hot-headed, and a petty, section of the settler population, the head of which has thus been damaged.

Can anything justify the charge against the Government of Kenya of "supreme acceptance of dictation from the United Kingdom Government?" Kenya is the direct responsibility of Parliament, to whom the Secretary of State for the Colonies has to answer, and from whom Her Majesty's Government must obtain consent for its numerous measures of aid to Kenya, amounting during the last year to many millions of pounds in cash, and the supply of troops, equipment and very valuable moral support. To describe such ungrudging help as dictation is a gross misrepresentation, and to refer to "supreme acceptance" is an insult to those chiefs concerned in Kenya, and in London. They have put their case to one another with candour and firmness, and when differences arose they were settled by the giving and taking customary in such situations. And what is the "thinly veiled effort to appease influences hostile to European settlement in Kenya?" The reference is singular and infelicitous, for it is, to the new settlement constituted for the settlement which the Secretary of State negotiated during his last visit to Nairobi neither the objective nor the means was veiled. The central office of the Electors' Union could scarcely have chosen a worse moment to plead with the Government of Kenya, a state in adequate vocal terms, and demanding responsibility, the Government expects the Europeans to shoulder now and in the future, and the Government stands committed to an anti-racial Government, to do all who undertake to make that system succeed, including the political leaders of the European community. It is satisfied that the recent must be treated from that of general racial claims to that of developing a community as Kenyans. It is true that the media, and apparently fail to see the merit of the demand, which is based on a recognition of the result of what







# Selling to Africans in Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Plans from a Report by M. T. Commissioner

THE AFRICAN understands the value of money and is a good judge of quality, writes the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Salisbury in a report entitled "The African Native Market in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland," a Report on the Central African Native as a Consumer published at Lusaka by H.M. Stationery Office.

For articles which are familiar to him, the African is described as a careful and shrewd judge of quality, one to whom time is no object, so that if he intends to buy a pair of trousers he will very likely consider it a job for the day in which the assistance of all his friends is welcomed.

"He will examine the seams, the stitching, and the lining, and long discussions and comparison will ensue. When articles which he understands are concerned, he is a more efficient purchaser than the European. The days when any old rubbish can be foisted on the African are well behind him.

"Of course this does not mean that price is not of very great importance. How can it be otherwise to persons earning 10 or 15 pence a month; pennies naturally have more significance for the African than for the European. But it does mean that since the African's basic needs have hitherto been few and are, but slowly, increasing he can afford to buy the best quality of those few. He is very brand-conscious, so much so that many articles are known by their brand name and not by their general description, very much as if all aeroplanes were known as "Cessna".

### Handling is Difficult

Before the war the African, like most primitive people, would haggle over the price of an article. This practice has almost to a large extent, although not in remoter areas, still met with a certain amount of it.

"The African is a great imitator, and this applies to his purchasing habits. He likes to buy what the European buys, although where problems are concerned he is less imitated as to colour. But generally speaking he does not like articles which he thinks have been made especially for him; he assumes that they are inferior to the European article.

"Not only is it only in the remoter country areas that the traditional tribal designs on pieces of goods are still bought, e.g. the dark blue kumpani in Mashonaland, and the light blue in the Eastern Districts. Congoprints, the Copperbelt floral hairprints. For Johannesburg area. This is where the wholesale merchant specialises. He knows what is wanted in the various areas, and the initiative comes from the trader, and the manufacturer who try out new designs and colours.

"A considerable part of the African's earnings goes on foodstuffs and beverages, i.e. bread, tinned milk, tinned fish, tinned jam, curry powder, coffee, soda, Cola and Native beers. Natives in Harare township also appear to have a taste for sweets. Soap is bought in large quantities, but a far less important item for the urban Native. After that bedding, clothing and accessories is probably the largest group. The Native comes in or back from the reserves with a bundle of returns in his hands. The first and on the whole the best are knaki shirts, shorts, and the hairdressing kit which gradually becomes a pair of white shorts, hat, shoes, socks, belt, and possibly a watch.

A bicycle rank high in the Native's scale of wants. It is dependent on it for transport in most areas and is

most favoured item. The Native buys enamel saucepans, mess tins, and a decently housed families buy a bicycle, but he does not make use of it as utensils for something else. A bicycle, however, happens to be of more importance to him.

Fancy mastic belts (the leather belt is of decreasing popularity), fobba pocket knives, scissors, cutting wool, patent medicines, oily preparations (especially hair cream), suitcases, torches, fountain pens and stationery are among the main items stocked in the Native stores.

"At a higher level of sophistication, i.e. the stability of some gramophones and records, sewing machines, electric iron, pressure stoves, galvanium, and, for relative few, radios, beds, sheets, and decent furniture.

"There is much scope for investigating the buying habits of the African. It is only within the last few years that numbers of them have begun to earn more money and live in a way which is taking them out of the "beads, blankets and blue" class of purchaser and little has been done to find out exactly what this way of thinking means, as it usually means in discussions on the subject, really amounts to.

"One large manufacturer, making two brands of an article, had always assumed that the European provided the market for the high-class brand, and that the African bought the cheaper article. When the firm did some market research recently they were not a little surprised to find that the high-class article went overwhelmingly to the African. Their wholesale and advertising campaign was accordingly being changed.

"The African is a great purchaser of patent medicines, particularly of the pain-killing and sedative variety. Embrocations and liniments, and a good deal, as do many preparations and ointments.

### Bicycles and Accessories

African taste is highly conservative. The overwhelming majority of bicycle sold are of the roadster type, with orthodox frame and straight handlebars. Sports models, four-stroke cycles, and racing models account for only a small proportion of the total sold, although traders report a slight increase in interest in these styles.

"Conservatism extends to choice of brand. The market is dominated by a few trade names, and it is exceedingly difficult to get the acceptance of cycles of other brands to the Africans. The African purchaser is attracted to his individuality by the number and variety of accessories which he fits to his basic machine. These accessories, lighting sets, luggage carriers, braking systems, gear levers, timing devices, security devices, and pure gadgets, all find a ready market.

"To possess a portable gramophone ranks high in the Native's list of aspirations, and these instruments sell in considerable numbers at prices ranging from £10 to £20, mainly to Natives in the urban areas. In these, again, many other things, the Native is brand-conscious, and a great dealer, and sales of the cheaper models are known to be behind those of the better quality, and to lag behind those of the better quality.

"There is probably a sizeable potential market for a portable gramophone, residing at around £10 to £12. This aspect of the music business is not yet recognized, a further point to be considered is that anything which has the appearance of having been made especially for the Native is very liable to be cold shouldered by him.

"Well over half the records purchased by the Native are of the type manufactured locally and reproduced by the Union of South Africa. The taste is for the American jazz, cowbo, hill-billy, and big band music, mostly by the Negro spirituals, is not popular. Records of this type retail at 4s. 9d. and 5s. other records from 5s. 3d. upwards, and have a ready sale at these prices.

"Musical instruments proper, the Native's tastes are not so much dictated by the type of instrument, but by the price of the instrument. The Native's tastes are particularly popular, and well known, are those of the type from £2 to £5. Some are decorated with designs, and some are plain and decorated have a ready sale, and are not to be particularly concerned.

"Sneezers and hairbrushes are also popular. The Native's tastes are also popular, although much desired, are usually sold by the vendors of the individual Native. Nevertheless, they are purchased in small numbers, usually complete sets, by members of local bands, of which there are several. There is a brisk, if limited, trade in second-hand instruments, and sets are usually purchased on the same basis.





# Recommendations of the Civil Service Commission

## Lidbury Proposals for Pay, Grading, Leave and Passages

THE COMMISSION, of which Sir David Lidbury was chairman, has recommended far-reaching changes in its report on "The Civil Services of the East African Territories and the East Africa High Commission, 1953-54" (obtainable in London at 8s. from the Crown Agents for Foreign Governments and Administrations).

The recommendations are framed on the understanding that unity is desirable between the territories, and the Commission emphasizes that the proposals are carefully balanced, while retention of any part of which might disturb the general balance. Their aim has been to revise the salary structure, in such a way that racial distinctions shall disappear and that the responsibility of duties shall replace grading by race where it exists. The objective is described as that of providing the foundations for a public service which will ultimately be recruited wholly within East Africa.

Basic salary scales are recommended on the assumption that they are intended for local candidates, and what is called an "inducement factor" additional to the basic salary is suggested for candidates recruited from other countries. The inducement formula varies from a minimum of £150 in the case of a basic salary of £490 to £300 in the case of salaries over £1,320. It is intended to apply to superscale posts.

### Candidates of Local Origin

When a candidate of local origin obtains appointment by the Secretary of State to the administrative or professional services he would receive the inducement in addition to basic salary, even if posted for service in his country of origin, the inducement addition to salary is not payable, and would count towards the cost of the purpose of reckoning any cost-of-living allowance.

Salary increase in salary at a relatively early stage in an official career is recommended generally at the end of five years' service after the normal age of entry. The practice of imposing a standstill in salary in certain grades during a probationary period is discouraged, and efficiency bars would be removed. The test of extra-employment examination by service boards—this at intervals of from six to nine months—should be required to have proved different.

The practice of paying a "four-fifths" of the salary of a local candidate in the same grade should be abandoned on the general basis of equal salaries, but inducement conditions are not considered necessary for women recruited outside East Africa.

Consolidation of pensionable salaries of the whole of the present cost-of-living allowances is not recommended. A 10% of the revised remuneration should, it is suggested, be left floating as a non-pensionable allowance to provide a buffer against the possibility of a future general fall in prices. Ceiling on cost-of-living allowances should be raised to £1,620, leaving £100 annually as the maximum allowance, which ought, in the opinion of the commissioner, not to vary according to marital status and family commitments.

In the executive and technical services, the pattern of salary scales ranges from £490 to £538 with cost-of-living allowance to £1,452 (£1,452), divided into six segments. The Commission states the aim is to bring the structure of the Government services to a point where to abandon the separation of their services into senior and junior services. Readmission of Asian permanent and pensionable status in the lower and middle grades of the public service in Uganda is supported.

In the Education Department a new scale, running from £462 (£508) to £684 (£752), is recommended for teachers with the diploma or degree of Makerere College and graduates of Asian universities.

For medical officers recruited in the United Kingdom, the entry point would be £1,074 (£1,176) and £1,900 (£2,050) for locally-recruited medical officers with U.K. qualifications. Nursing sisters with S.R.N. and M.R.N. qualifications would start at £540 (£594), rising to £694 (£748) but some free services not enjoyed, of a value of about £100 a year, would be withdrawn. Higher scales are recommended for sister tutors, physiotherapists, and matrons.

### Superscale Structure

The existing multiplicity of superscale salaries should, it is stressed, be replaced by a few broad bands of salaries to bring costs of roughly equal responsibility without regard to minor differences.

There should normally be a difference of one year between the head of his department and his deputy, £100 between the deputy and the next level of responsibility.

The levels of superscale salaries suggested are:

- (1) Lowest superscale level: £1,740 (£1,842) to £2,020 (£2,022)
- (2) £2,000 (£2,162) — deputy or assistant directors and heads of smallest departments.
- (3) £2,200 (£2,362) — deputy directors and heads of main departments.
- (4) £2,500 (£2,562) — heads of medium departments.
- (5) £2,800 (£2,762) — heads of large departments.
- (6) £3,100 (£3,262) — £1,100 (£2,900) covers the highest posts at other than the main responsibility.

Governments should not accept unlimited liability for their staffs. So long as officers have to be recruited overseas, quarters must be provided in the home country and at government installations. Apart from these cases, Government efforts should be directed to the provision of houses for the population in general, and not for special services, such as strictly specific services, which is impracticable for Government services.

Quarters to be charged for Government quarters should be related to the size and amenities of the quarters, which should be classified into seven grades according to type and accommodation. The maximum rents proposed vary from £6 for the smallest to £78 for the largest. Quarters should be allotted on a normal basis, according to the seniority and grading of the officer concerned.

The principle is in favour of, whereby, where no quarters are available for a Government officer, Government pays the difference between the rent actually paid for a suitable house and that of a corresponding Government quarter; but in present housing conditions there is no suitable alternative.

Quarters should be supplied at a cost related to the cost of furniture supplied and the size of the house. Furniture should be supplied to officers of any race and, if applicable, should be provided they pay the economic rent for it.

### Leave and Passages

New regulations are recommended which would be suitable for an individual service on the principle of a "leave year" for overseas posts.

For local candidates, staff on one kind of leave should replace the present duty into vacation and local leave. Leave should be accumulated only in two consecutive years.

Sabbatical leave once every five years in the case of officers employed in the public service who have been in the U.K. or elsewhere in the service for health reasons, should enjoy identical leave and be primarily responsible of domicile.

Existing rights of serving officers should be preserved, but they should have the option of accepting for the new terms of entering a salary above £480.

The leave-earning rate of all officers returning from scheduled territories should be inclusive of vacation time and normal



rate should be five days per month of duty, with a variable table for Kenya and the High Commission in accordance with climatic differences.

"The normal tour of duty should be that in which an officer earns 180 days' leave during his first 12 years of service, and 150 days thereafter, with special rates for the Northern Province of Kenya.

"Leave, including leave prior to retirement, should be limited to eight months in any one time.

"Every officer should have the option of resigning on his present terms or accepting the new terms in full.

No officer's net emoluments on conversion should be less than his present ones.

January 1, 1957, is recommended as the date of implementation so far as salary proposals are concerned. Other recommendations should be brought into force with effect from some future date after approval and after any other necessary preliminary work.

[Comment on the report was made in a leading article last week. Further comment will be made later.]

Parliament

British Officers in the Sudan Defence Force

Civilian Casualties in Kenya Emergency

THE FUTURE OF BRITISH OFFICERS serving in the Sudan Defence Force was the subject of a question in the House of Commons recently by MR. WILLIAM AINSWORTH (Cons.), who asked for a statement on the Sudan Government's decision to terminate the contracts of these officers.

MR. SIR JOHN LLOYD, Minister of State, replied:— On the evening of February 12, 1953, it was agreed that the continuation of the Sudan Defence Force should be completed. That was one of the tasks of the Sudanization Committee. The committee recommended that the Sudan Defence Force should be organized as soon as possible. The Sudanese Council of Ministers endorsed this recommendation and the Governor-General gave his assent in April.

"It is in pursuance of this decision that the Sudanese Minister of Defence has now given three months' notice, dating from June 8, of the termination of the services of the British officers in the Sudan Defence Force. This is the last stage in a process which has been going on for a considerable time. Only about 24 officers are affected by this decision, all of them seconded from the British Army.

Major-General Secones, the Kaid, Commanding Officer of the Sudan Defence Force will hand over his command to Lewa Ahmed Pasha Mohamed, a Sudanese officer with distinguished record, who is at present Deputy Kaid. He was one of the Sudanese representatives who attended the Coronation of Her Majesty last year.

"I am sure that all members will join with me in sending to the Kaid designate and to all other good men of the Sudan Defence Force our good wishes. There are many in this country who have happy memories of service with the Sudan Defence Force, either in the Sudan Defence Force or along the front line. We remember with gratitude that it fought gallantly for the Allied cause in Ethiopia and the Western Desert. They were wholehearted winners from the beginning to the end, and their lives as well as good. The Sudanese people are richly repaid for the reason of the good service they have given to the British Empire. It would like to pay a tribute to the British officers whose devoted service has done so much to build up the Sudanese national army since it was established as a separate force 10 years ago.

Answers to Mr. Ainsworth

MR. AINSWORTH: "While wholly endorsing those laudatory remarks made by officers of the Sudan Defence Force, may I ask whether the Minister is satisfied that this decision will not weaken the Governor's powers to maintain law and order in the event of a disturbance, or his having to deal with a situation of emergency during the period of transition?"

MR. LLOYD: "The Sudan Defence Force has a lot of good Sudanese officers to draw from, and I have no reason to believe that they will be unable to give orders that they may be required to give."

MR. AINSWORTH (Cons.): "Does the Sudanization of the Sudan Defence Force mean the sending of Egyptian officers to the Sudan again?"

Mr. B. Braine (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether his attention had been drawn to the losses suffered by farmers and herders in Kenya as a result of Mau Mau, and whether he would make a statement about compensation.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The Kenya Government do not accept liability for such losses and are not under any legal obligation to do so. The Government do, however, recognize at the beginning of the emergency that in some cases these losses would cause extreme hardship, and was prepared in such cases to consider *gratia* assistance from public funds within the limits of the resources which could be made available. A committee was set up in 1952 to advise on applications for such assistance. Payments made already amount to £206,563; in addition, loans amounting to £18,500 have been made to persons temporarily short of working capital."

MR. HASTINGS asked the result of the enquiry by the Assistant District Commandant Howell into his part in the incident when Guechu Gaiyango set fire to or poured on the head of a suspect in the interrogation.

MR. NORRISON: "He was convicted of two counts of common assault and fined £20."

Detainees' Appeals Committee

MR. BROCKWAY asked when the appeals committee for detained persons in Kenya was set up, of whom it was composed, how many appeals had been heard, how many had been successful, how many appeals were pending, and how many persons are at present detained.

MR. LYTTELTON: "There are two advisory committees. One was appointed in March 1953 and the other only recently. Each consists of a chairman who is or has held judicial office and is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Kenya Supreme Court, and a retired administrative officer."

The first committee has heard 556 petitions, and has 128 pending. It has recommended suspension of detention orders in nine cases immediately, and in 40 more as soon as the situation improves. The Government has approved every recommendation of the committee.

Since 19, detention orders numbered 7,111, most of which had been made in 20 months.

MR. HASTINGS asked how far the recent influx into some of the Native Reserves in Kenya has resulted in starvation or malnutrition among the children, the stores, and whether the supply of maize meal or the capacity to pay for it by those in need is exhausted.

MR. NORRISON: "There have been no cases of starvation but in a few areas there have been some indications of malnutrition among children. The Kenya Government, assisted by voluntary agencies, have arranged for such cases to be treated promptly, and extra milk and supplementary diets are provided as necessary. There is no shortage of maize meal, and where people cannot pay for it on their own resources the children are provided with free food and their parents are given work employment on reconstruction projects."

MR. GEORGE CRADDOCK asked the Minister if he would issue instructions to any person detained in Kenya after surrender, under emergency powers, that his detention or his detention reviewed by, and the Resident, tribunals within six weeks of his surrender.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Persons detained have the right to submit objections to the advisory committee, and these are heard within two months."

MR. J. JOHNSON asked the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance if he would give assurance that upon his regulations the widows of those who died while serving during the emergency would be treated as if they were full war pensioners.

BRIGADIER SMYTH, "The widows of members of the United Kingdom Armed Forces who were killed in the operations in Kenya are fully covered by the Royal Warrant."

MR. HENRY HOPKINS asked MR. BROCKWAY that in June 1948 last 25 European civilians and 1,112 African civilians had been known to have been murdered by Mau Mau terrorists. MR. BROCKWAY asked how many Africans had been executed in Kenya since the declaration of the emergency, and on what grounds.

MR. LYTTELTON: "On 12th June, 1952. The offences were: murder (including 200 Mau Mau cases), 224; unlawful possession of arms or ammunition, 160; consorting with terrorists, 68; administering unlawful oaths, 12; acting with intent to further terrorism, 6; procuring supplies for terrorists, two."

MR. JOHNSON asked the Secretary of State whether he would make a statement on the new development plan issued by the Government of Kenya.

MR. HOPKINS: "I assume the reference to the statement of policy issued by the Kenya Council of Ministers. My right hon. friend's inquiry was about the progressive statement and the places in which it is in the library. Some projects to carry out the programme are already in hand and others are being carried out, but the rate of progress must to some extent depend on the length of the emergency."

MR. GRADDOCK asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies (1) if, in his consideration of the problem in Kenya, he would now give instructions that no one should be executed for any offence which was not a capital offence before the emergency;

(2) if he would give instructions that no one in Kenya should, in future, be prosecuted for an offence which was not an offence before the proclamation of the emergency.

MR. LYTTELTON: "No, sir."

MR. GRADDOCK: "Will the right hon. gentleman kindly go into the matter again? If he wishes to produce a good atmosphere and provide a solution to the problems in Kenya ought he not to meet the people halfway?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "My first aim is to produce conditions of peace and good order."

Labour Agreements

MR. L. HALE (Lab.) asked what instructions were given in Kenya to Government officers enforcing agreements under the Resident Labourers Ordinances as to the minimum rates of pay and the conditions under which the wife or children of a labourer could be bound to work under the agreement.

MR. LYTTELTON: "None. It is provided by law that an officer can refuse at their discretion to attest any contract which does not provide for a fair monetary remuneration, having regard to local wages rates. They can also require the employer to give security for the payment of the labourer's wages. In cases where a resident labourer volunteers the services of his wife and children, a clause may be inserted in the contract stipulating the rates of wages to be paid to them, but they cannot be bound under the contract."

MR. AGLAND asked the Minister whether he would publish a statement showing the total sum that would be payable in income tax, plus a special surcharge, plus personal tax, in the present financial year in Kenya by unmarried men, by married men with no children, by married men with one, two and three children, respectively, when their incomes are £500, £1,000, £2,000, £5,000 and £10,000, respectively, the incomes being taken as earned incomes, and assuming in all cases that the right to amend the income tax surcharge rates, etc., now published in Kenya, would be passed without amendment.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Yes. The tax payable during the financial years 1954-55 is as follows: For single men, respectively, £48 2s. 6d., £395 5s., £1,177 2s. 6d., and £5,154 9s.; married, no children, £21 3s., £68 18s., £294 7s., £1,672 9s. 6d., and £5,056 17s.; married, one child, £42 5s., £154 1s., £260 3s., and £1,195 17s. 9s.; married, two children, £47 1s., £243 13s., £1,620 14s., and £5,405 2s.; married, three children, £10, £4, £227 2s., £1,603 9s., and £4,987 17s."

MRS. E. WHITE (Lab.) asked what decision had been reached concerning the future occupation of the Athuga Hills in Kenya Highlands.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The Athuga Hills have never been the scene of any recent disturbances, but it is intended to set aside some 16,000 acres adjoining the area as a Native reserve for the Kamba tribe. While we are very much gratified to know that the area concerned is being returned to the Kamba, we do not know why it takes such a long time to get the final order to come to the conclusion that the land should be returned to that tribe."

MR. LYTTELTON: "No recent decision has been taken on the Athuga Hills since the findings of the Highland Beards were accepted, though recently by Mr. Breck Jones."

MR. BROCKWAY asked what grounds Mr. Puro, a Goan by birth, had been arrested in Kenya when it was proposed to

place him on trial, where he was interned; if he had access to his lawyer; what papers or property had been seized; for what period his correspondence had been supervised; and his present nationality.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Mr. Puro was detained on June 19 under the provision in the Kenya emergency regulations which authorizes such action for the purpose of maintaining public order. No decision has yet been taken about bringing him to trial. He is detained in the detention camp. He has access to his lawyer and has exercised his right to appeal against his detention to the Advisory Committee on Detainees. No papers or property of his have been seized."

Persons in detention are permitted to send out one or two letters a month. Mr. Puro was born in Kenya in 1927, and I have no information to suggest that his present nationality is other than British."

Statement on Uganda

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Minister if he would make a further statement on the situation in Uganda.

MR. LYTTELTON: "In general, the situation in Buganda remains calm, and there have been no disturbances. It is now clear that, apart from one or two isolated incidents, agitation has been effectively curbed since the imposition of the state of emergency. There is no doubt that the Government action has been welcomed by the great majority of the public, both Africans and others."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is it not a fact that certain chiefs have been deposed, that certain actions have been taken place in the palace of the Kabaka which are detrimental to the maintenance of the present family there, and whether the United National Congress has not been foremost in deprecating violence and intimidation?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "That may well be so, but the chiefs have been dismissed from 1950 in this particular case."

MR. GRADDOCK asked the Minister of State for the Colonies whether it was upon his instructions that the British Resident in Buganda ordered the Regents to use the royal motor cars.

MR. LYTTELTON: "No, sir. The Resident did not order the Regents to use the royal cars. He did however suggest that in order to make it easier for the police to recognize the Regents when appearing in official functions they could use not the Kabaka's private cars, but the official cars provided for his use by the Buganda Government. These cars are exempted from registration and carry no number plates. The Regents did not wish to accept this suggestion and it was not pressed."

MR. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what were his future plans regarding the activities of an extra-mural department of Makerere, the University College of East Africa.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The particular importance of extra-mural work in East Africa has been fully recognized. In 1952 H.M. Government made a special grant for Colonial Development and Welfare funds to assist the university college authorities to appoint a director of extra-mural studies for an experimental period of three to four years."

At the same time the Uganda Government voted £10,000 for the appointment under the director of a resident tutor for Uganda for a similar period. Makerere College is, in common with other Colonial university institutions, an autonomous body, and plans for future activities of its extra-mural department are a matter for the College Council. But I understand that by August eight extra-mural centres will have been established and two new ones will be developed; also that two residential colleges have been held at the college. Plans for further expansion are being prepared for submission to the College Council."

N. Rhodesian Railway Strike

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Minister if he would make a statement regarding the extension of the railway to Southern Rhodesia to Northern Rhodesia.

MR. LYTTELTON: "A strike of railway workers occurred in Southern Rhodesia on June 5, spread to Northern Rhodesia on June 5; all strikes returned to work on June 10. The strike appears to have been the result of dissatisfaction with an award of an arbitration tribunal in the dispute between the unions concerned and Southern Rhodesian Railways."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Will the right hon. gentleman for that statement please ask whether the law applies in Northern Rhodesia as well as in Southern Rhodesia in strikes on the railways as illegal?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I think the question should be put in that form on the Order Paper."

MR. BROCKWAY asked what grounds were put forward by Lekamelego Kegapetive of Lethabany Village, Boteti River, had been arrested and imprisoned in Bechuanaland.

MR. JOHNSON: "Lekamelego Kegapetive was not a headman. He was convicted by a Native authority for calling a meeting which under Native law and custom only headmen may do, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. He did not appeal against the sentence."





and the South African ports. Total railway traffic increased from 4,287,000 tons in 1943 to 10,440,000 tons in 1953. Train miles rose from 72 million in 1946 to 140 million in 1953 and engine miles from 10 million to 16 million. The south-east line of 400 miles from Bulwerburg in Southern Rhodesia to the Mozambique port of Lourenço Marques is being built. This expansion is to be completed by the end of 1955. Similar expansion was also being carried out with the Belgian Congo to carry some Congo traffic to the ports.

Rhodesia Railways have expanded their staff to 10,000 from a little over 7,000 in 1931. At the end of the war to more than 15,000 in 1953. The expansion now under way is bringing this to nearly 20,000 in 1957.

In terms of the loan, future orders by Rhodesia Railways for new equipment will be placed after receiving competitive bids from potential suppliers on an international basis, but much of the money now provided will be used to pay for equipment already ordered. Earlier this year Mr. George Clemons, of the F.O.A. mission in Paris, visited Rhodesia to examine the position.

**Improving Central African Transport**

Mr. Lincoln Gordon said when the agreement was signed:

I am indeed very glad to sign this loan agreement. The development programme being undertaken by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Rhodesia Railways will represent the future transportation network of Central Africa and will further develop the resources and the economy of the area. This development will be of great value to the people in the area, and will lead to increased trade and mutual benefit for the Federation, the Sterling area, the United States and other free world countries. More rapid development of the railway will go forward in accordance with other activities undertaken by the Federation and assisted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The agreement is especially noteworthy as a clear demonstration of the friendly attitude, sincere regard, and good wishes of the United States and the new governments of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Most important, the programme will stand as a living symbol of the progress which can be made through joint co-operative effort by the Federation, H.M. Government, and the United States.

Sir Gilbert Renise said in the course of his reply:

I heartily endorse your remarks that this agreement is a clear-cut demonstration of the friendly attitude of the United States to the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. I should like to express the grateful thanks of the Government of the Federation to the Government of the United States for the splendid assistance that the Federation is receiving from the Foreign Operations Administration in the shape of this loan—the first loan of any source to be made to the new Federation.

The action demonstrates very clearly the confidence of F.O.A. in the new Federation and the continuing desire of the United States Government to help the new Federation to strengthen its economy and develop its communications to enable it to do this. It is money as an important producer of raw materials. This money will be used to build up Rhodesia's railways, to expand its facilities for carrying the ever-increasing amounts of base metals that are now out of the Rhodesia and inward traffic in the shape of capital equipment for industrial purposes and consumer goods.

**Confidence in the Federation**

This is not the first time that the Government of the United States has helped the Rhodesia in the development of their communications. Some three years ago a large assignment of road-making equipment was applied to the Government of Northern Rhodesia under the Marshall Aid Plan and provided a lot of great value in the territory's extensive road reconstruction programme.

The Economic Co-operation Administration also gave a grant of \$500,000 to the Government of Northern Rhodesia to cover the cost of improving that section of the Great East African Road that runs from Broken Hill in the Ganyuwa to Gwelo. In the same year, 1951, a loan of £3,500,000 was available to Rhodesia Railways by the Economic Co-operation Administration through H.M. Government.

These figures and the evidence provided by this present loan of the confidence of the United States Government in the welfare and progress of Central Africa and of its desire to further the development and economic progress of the territories are greatly appreciated by the Governments. The confidence of practically all nations on an international level in accordance with the Plan of the Marshall Plan.

**Kenya Legislative Council, Emergency Strains the Judiciary**

IN THE KENYA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL Mr. J. Harris, Minister for the Government to press the High Commission for every encouragement to the East African Office in London. There had been a financial wrangle about payment for the material cost of distinguished guests invited by the Commissioner to view the Coronation from the office windows. The office should, he argued, have adequate funds to enable it to present East Africa to the world.

Mr. Gathoni thought the Kenya more important than any other East African territory and that the Government should consider establishing a separate office in London. Kenya's interests sometimes clashed with those of the other territories.

Minister for Commerce and Industry interposed that he could see no advantage in such a step. Services which were necessarily territorial, such as representation of Kenya news, were already treated separately. Settlement was handled by an official who had no other duties.

The Minister for Legal Affairs said that 10 judges sat day after day to deal with emergency assize cases. The waiting time between the filing of information on capital charges and the trial of the accused might be no more than 14 days in future.

The operation of inviting Asian lawyers to serve as temporary judges had been a complete success. It was probable that the Indian lawyers had served as temporary judges. They had been appointed as magistrates. There were difficulties in connexion with such appointments, but he was confident that they would be overcome. The Acting Chief Justice said there was no objection to the appointment of the bench of suitably Asian advocates, and that he would welcome such appointments in order to deal with the vast amount of work existing in the past 12 months, 53,000 criminal cases and more than 45,000 civil cases had been heard by magistrates in the Colony. Much help had been given by the special magistrates, "the great unpaid."

**Trial by Jury**

Mr. Slade emphasized the important part played by jury in a sound judicial system. It was a fundamental right in a progressive court, and denial of it to Asians and Africans damaged the prestige of the Colony's courts. The Minister would probably admit that the system of trial by jury for Europeans had not worked as satisfactorily as it should, or as it did in the United Kingdom. The solution, he contended, was mixed juries of all races.

Lady Stow disagreed. She said she would be tried by five peers of equals, and that in general terms meant persons of the same social outlook as the man being tried.

Mr. Slade, standing for economies, urged the use of shorthand writers or mechanical methods of recording evidence, so that the judge need not waste his time writing a full record of the case. He also favored the appointment of local practitioners to the Bench. He hoped that men would fit by character as well as for particular positions would not be objected because of their colour, and that men who were not fit for those positions would not be thrust into them because of their colour. Long before there was any talk about mixed-racial government the Law Society in Kenya had been reconstituted as a completely non-racial body.

He opposed the idea of mixed juries, and expressed strong resentment at Mr. Madan's remark about European juries. He regarded the European jury in Kenya as one of the finest which one could find in the world.

Mr. S. V. Cooke said that he had had a letter from prisoners under remand in the High Commission (a copy of which he had sent to the Minister) who claimed that many of the witnesses against them had been suborned. Even murderers should receive the full defence to which anyone in the British Commonwealth was entitled. He had seen 100 to 150 men killed in the forest that had been charred in Nairobi. He had read of an African assassin being picked up by the police a few hours after he had given his opinion in court.

The Asian Minister without portfolio, speaking to the appointment of Asian magistrates, said such appointments were advised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who had been advised by the Chief Justice. Applications should be made to join the Colonial Legal Service and to be considered on their merits, without any special machinery recording of evidence in court would, he said, be more expensive than the present system, without any special advantages.



# Importance of Sound Public Opinion

## Sir Andrew Cohen's Views

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, said at King's College, Budo, on this year's speech day:

"I declare my faith and belief in all the people of this country and in the great future which lies before them, and my determination and that of the Protectorate Government to do all in our power to help the people of this country forward. We are here to help you, and only to help you, but your progress will depend less on what the Government does than on what you, the leaders of the people, do yourselves.

"If you act wisely, approach your future steadily and patiently, and work well-together, and if you are prepared to make the best use of what we can offer to you, then all our efforts and hopes will have come to work in this country and are deeply concerned for its welfare, can look to the future with complete confidence.

"The one thing which unites all of us here today, and all thinking people in the country, is to build up this Protectorate as a self-reliant, efficient and harmonious country, moving forward carefully but steadily towards its future as a self-governing State, a primarily African State.

"Two things among others are vital in this process to be successful and successful. The first is to make the country strong and not like a rich country, like a rich man, can have what it wants—schools and hospitals and all the other things you want. The second thing is an informed public opinion. This means that many of the ordinary men and women and not the leaders only, should be able to express in public affairs and understand them.

### Strength and Riches

"The best way of making sure that the country is strong is to be self-reliant and this is something which will only be achieved if our point of advance is food—cattle, produce, food crops, more cash crops, and better cattle. Some people think that the tractor is the answer to this, but it is only a small part of the answer. Each of us must do his hard work and good sense, and each of us must be able to give you improved types of the things you need to prevent disease and how best to organize and manage your farming; but it is the farmers who will be the ones who will produce the results.

"Cattle and coffee are too small a foundation on which to base our wealth. We have mines, which if they are worked can produce much wealth for the country and be converted into many schools, hospitals, and other things which you need. Some people fear this kind of development because they think that it will bring in too many experts and technicians from outside, and thus in some way tend to weaken the country. But the wealth of the country is not in the minerals, but in the people of the country who will use the minerals to build their progress. As the Gold Coast is planning to build a great dam across the River Volta to increase the wealth of their country, so we in Uganda have built the Owen Falls Dam to increase the wealth of this country.

"It is the duty of the Government and of all in public life to see that your interests and those of your children are safeguarded by proper control over immigration, and by making sure that your land rights are not in any way threatened.

"But Africans have just now got a part to play in making sure that Africans play their full part in all this economic development. All of us look forward to the time when African self-reliance, business men and technicians will play an ever-increasing part in the building of new schemes for the enrichment of the cities of Uganda.

"This country today stands at the crossroads between the past and the future. We all wish to progress, and we all wish to be the makers of our country; to do so you must do the things which this is a world demands of you. At the same time you must be true to the traditions and customs of your own racial part. You must indeed accept, as I know most of you do, that a return to the simple life is not the answer to your hopes and aspirations. It is the nature of your country and the part you intend to play.

"It must appear to you therefore to be to make sure that the young people of the country take advantage of the growing changes

of good education now before them, technical and vocational education as well as general education, so as to fit them to play the great part in industrial and economic development which they certainly can, if they seize their opportunities.

"My final point is the need to build up an informed public opinion. Which of us who works in this country, whether as a Government official, a councillor, a teacher, or whatever it may be, has not complained of the difficulty of explaining what is going on in public life? Government and so on to large sections of the public? Which of us has not sometimes complained about rumours and suspicions circulating round the country?

"The answer which is usually given to these problems as far as Government is concerned is that we ought to have better information services, with people going round explaining to the public in meetings what the public ought to know. This is part of the answer, I fully agree, but it does not by any means mean the whole of it.

### Spread Adult Education

"Ordinary people out in country areas, whether in Uganda, Italy or England, will never understand these things; however much they are told by information services, broadcasting and the like, unless they have learnt to take an intelligent interest in public affairs. Not just accepting without question everything they are told, but thinking about it and forming their own ideas. Accepting things without question is not something which happens only where you know many people in England who believe everything they read in the newspaper. There is only one remedy for this—to persuade people to learn to think for themselves.

"How can we do this? I have one suggestion—spread adult education. This means teaching people many useful things about their lives, about farming matters, about keeping and improving their homes, about health and looking after their children, and so on, all about the way in which the Government of the country works, the way in which its money and spending is done, how cotton and coffee are marketed, and how trade is carried on.

"I think that the country was ripe for these things when I first came here. That is why two of my first actions were to get money for a lecture in adult education at Makerere and to start the Training College for Local Government and Community Development at Entebbe, which I saw happily and busily at work yesterday. Having been here for two and a half years, my belief is 10 times as strong as it was then that the country is ripe to spread adult education, and indeed, that this is really needed.

"Education in the real sense is not like rain; come down from the sky with no effort from ourselves. It is like a plant which must be sown, watered, and cultivated by those who want to see it grow. And may I suggest that in a growing country, a nation to make its way in the modern world, formal education in schools is not enough? An informal adult education movement is an absolute necessity.

### Teachers' Attitudes

MR. PAULO KAVUMA, Katiikro and Senior Sergeant of Uganda, said when addressing the pupils:

"Bad reports of your behaviour give us much anxiety for it is generally believed nowadays that pupils in all schools are deteriorating in character. They are self-willed, arrogant and disrespectful. Worse than anything else is said that many pupils are faking to drink while they are still young.

"The Katiikro urged the pupils to resist temptation. What they learnt at Budo, he emphasized, was not the end of their education. It was, in fact, only the beginning; they must go on learning if they wanted to promote the good of their country.

THE REV. LESLIE BROWN, Bishop of Uganda, said that in the opinion of the governing body of the school the most important factor in education was the character building.

### Sir Godfrey Huggins

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, who has just reached his 71st birthday, has beaten the great record of Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada for at least three years with a break of 88 days. Sir Godfrey has not been Prime Minister of Rhodesia since 21st March 1953, the break of 88 days being the period until the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was formed and now of that new country. It is a magnificent record.





There are genuine grievances over land, wages, the living conditions of the African in the towns, and many other things, which will have to be studied, mistakes acknowledged, and steps taken to right past wrongs. In my opinion, however, nothing that may be done to give the peasants more land to cultivate or to give the urban workers better conditions of housing and wages, will really do much good unless those reforms are preceded or accompanied by a real effort to lift the spiritual vacuum. Nothing else can save the Kikuyu or our own life and peace in East Africa.

**Erskine-Vincent Episode**

TWO OF THE EUROPEAN EJECTED MEMBERS in the Kenya Legislative Council, Group Captain L. R. Briggs and Mr. Humphrey Slade, have commented as follows on the Erskine-Vincent episode in a pointed letter to *The Times*: "General Sir George Erskine is reported to have said in London that the sentiments expressed by Sir Alfred Vincent at the recent South African Society dinner were 'certainly not typical; the are held by a few of whom this chap is one. Shot of a referendum none of us can assess with certainty the measure of public opinion on any given issue at any given time. It is nevertheless beyond question that Sir Alfred Vincent expressed on this occasion the views of very many people who have adopted this Colony as their home and really care for her future, including the undersigned. So far as these views amounted to criticism of the British Government, it is surprising that the General denies to British colonials the right which every voter in the United Kingdom enjoys. We are, moreover, astonished that a General who has been with us so long and who appears to have taken so much interest in local politics should be so out of touch with local feeling."

**£75m. Federal Development Plan  
Communications Require at Least £30m.**

THE GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PLAN for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been outlined in a *White Paper* published in Salisbury.

Many important projects are foreshadowed in the plan which is estimated to require £75,580,000. At least £30m. will be expended on the development and improvement of communications and transport, including capital equipment for Rhodesia Railways and Nyasaland Railways.

New aircraft for Central African Airways and essential ancillary equipment and spares will require £1,760,000 and provision is made for work at the Nyasaland aerodromes of Lusaka and Chilika and at the new Salisbury airport. A new steamer is to be purchased for Lake Nyasa. For electric power developments £7m. is earmarked, this includes provision for preliminary work at the sites of the Kafue and Kariba hydro-electric power projects. Extensive road reconstruction is planned.

Items in social service expenditure include four new hospitals in Northern Rhodesia, a new multi-racial hospital in Blantyre, Nyasaland, and more than £4m. for at least 18 new schools in the three territories, two being for Coloured children in Northern Rhodesia.

Most of the expenditure under the plan will consist of advances to the three statutory commissions in Southern Rhodesia, the Dairy Marketing Board, the Grain Marketing Board, and the Cold Storage Commission.

Preparatory work on the Shire scheme and experimental work in the Sabi Valley require further finance, and a new cotton wool factory is to be built in Gatooma for the Cotton Research and Industry Board.

Lusaka and Broken Hill are to have new post offices. Another agricultural research station will be established in Southern Rhodesia, and a cotton mill in Nyasaland (subject to a satisfactory report).

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# PERSONALIA

MR. T. V. PATEL, M.A., is visiting East Africa.

LADY HANCOCK is in Uganda with SIR KEITH HANCOCK.

MR. GEORGE USHER, C.O., arrived in London from Kenya Tuesday.

THE EARL OF PORSMOUTH will leave London tomorrow to return to Kenya.

The sixth Division of the personal estate in England and Wales, 1952.

SIR FREDERIC CRAWFORD, Deputy Governor of Kenya, has arrived in London on leave.

MR. and MRS. JOHN RILEY and their two daughters will sail for Mombasa in the UGANDA on Friday.

MRS. E. BOURKE BORROWES, of Ollerai Farm, Nainasha, is flying to Kenya this week after a visit to the United Kingdom.

SIR CECIL BOTTLELEY, former Senior Crown Agent, and for many years an official of the Colonial Office, left London on Friday.

LORD LLEWELIN, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has arrived in England on a month's leave.

COLONEL N. S. FERRIS, editor of the Rhodesia Herald, and MRS. FERRIS left Southampton in the STIRLING CASTLE last Thursday on their way back to Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. R. THOMPSON and Mr. A. F. MALLORY have been appointed assistant general managers of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

PROFESSOR E. A. G. ROBERTS, of Cambridge University, is in East Africa for about six weeks to advise the Governments in connexion with economic surveys of the territories.

MRS. MARIORIE WILSON, who recently arrived in Chipola, is the first woman to begin practice in that town as a solicitor and barrister, and the second woman to do so in Northern Rhodesia.

ARTHUR LEAVICUS is now chairman of the English Branch of the East Africa Women's League, and Mrs. E. C. SNOW honorary secretary, an office held by Mrs. N. JEWEL for seven years.

COMMANDER C. B. BLENDOW, a member of Nairobi City Council, will be absent from Kenya until the beginning of next year. MR. J. L. BLOWERS has been co-opted to the council in his place.

The new Hydro-Electric Board of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland consists of MESSRS J. H. LASCELES (interim chairman), L. G. HUXEY (interim deputy chairman), A. B. COHEN, and P. H. HAVINGBROOK.

MR. ELLIOT MATHU, senior African member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, has had his driving licence suspended for six months after conviction by a Nairobi magistrate of driving when under the influence of drink.

DR. ERNA LINDA, who has been on the staff of Makerere College, Uganda, since 1952, is the new dean of the Faculty of Science. PROFESSOR THOMAS WOOD, the former dean, was killed recently in a motor-car accident.

SIR BARCLAY NIMMO, President of the Council of the Royal Society of East Africa, sat in the Court of Criminal Appeal in London on Monday with the DEPUTY CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE THORPE, and MR. JUSTICE CASSELL.

DR. J. R. GREGORY, who was mayor of Nairobi in 1952, will fly back home on August 1st at the beginning of August. He was director of the Kenya Red Cross Society during the last war, chairman of the Aid to Britain Fund, and chairman of the Kenya Committee on Relief of Distress among Europeans and Asians. He is a trustee of the St. Nicholas School for Backward Children.

SIR ALBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner for the Union of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will be the guest of the Joint Eastern and Southern African Association of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Colonists on Thursday evening, July 22.

Recently was reported that Mr. J. M. B. BEECHER would be the successor of Mr. J. M. B. BEECHER as Resident in Buganda. His post as Commissioner for Community Development is to be held by Mr. P. C. MINNIS when he returns from leave on the 15th inst.

SIR CAVBRIL OWEN and HOWLETT will not take up his office as Governor of Southern Rhodesia before the end of the month, perhaps rather later. Sir Owen and Howlett will continue as Acting Governor for a time. The appointment of Sir KENNEDY is slated on June 30.

MR. J. M. BEECHER, Social Development Officer of the Sudan Gezira Board, will address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on Thursday night, July 22, at 10 p.m. on Social Development Planning in the Gezira Scheme in the Sudan. Mr. ARTHUR GAITSKELL will preside.

SIR WILLIAM LAWTHORP, who recently revisited Southern Rhodesia, was under attack by Communists at last week's annual conference of the National Union of Mineworkers, of which he was President in 1951. He remains secretary of the Miners' International, although it is a retired full-time official of the union. He should be qualified to represent it in any organization which was defeated only by the casting vote of a new president, MR. W. E. JONES.

**APPOINTMENTS WANTED**  
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Among Southern Rhodesian owners now visiting the country are Messrs. T. H. CHAPPEL, IRELAND JONES, G. A. MILNE, W. MITCHELL, D. B. SPAIN, J. TIMMS, H. M. THOMAS, W. WAKEFIELD, A. A. WOOD, D. COWLAND, COOPER, J. T. WHEELER, W. A. HAWKES, and A. B. DOBSON.

MR. C. HANDLEY BIRD will, at the end of this year relinquish his office as a director of Messrs. Keith's Roy & Co., Ltd., and manager of the Uganda branch of the business, but will understand that he hopes to retain some link with the company, with which he has had nearly 48 years of happy association.

SIR JOHN RANKINE, British Resident in Zanzibar since 1951, and previously Chief Secretary in Kenya for four years, is to be Governor of the Western Region of Nigeria under the new federal constitution. He is the son of Sir RICHARD RANKINE, a former Resident in Zanzibar, and LADY RANKINE.

SIR CHARLES LOCKHART became gravely ill just before the aircraft in which he was flying from London to Dar es Salaam landed at Nairobi at the beginning of this week, and he was taken to a nursing home, where he is said to be very severely ill. LADY LOCKHART flew out immediately to be with her husband.

MR. and MRS. C. W. SAMPSON are outward-bound for Dar es Salaam in the BRAXEM, CASTLE. Passengers for Mombasa include MAJOR and MRS. H. B. NEWELL, MAJ S. A. B. RCASTER, MR. and MRS. F. RODWELL, Mr. and Mrs. G. St. L. STODART, MR. and MRS. P. L. THOMPSON, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. TULLY-BRANSON.

MR. H. ALEXANDER, who has been elected mayor of Nairobi, has succeeded to MR. HAROLD TAYLOR, is the first man born in Kenya to be mayor of any town in the country. He was educated in Kenya, and is the senior partner in a firm of accountants and auditors. It is only six years since he was first elected a councillor.

Mrs. H. MARGARET PEARCE, a member of the Colonial Development Corporation and chairman of Charterhouse Industrial Development Co., Ltd., has become chairman of S. Japhet & Co., the private bankers, following the acquisition of more than 90% of the share capital of that company by the Charterhouse group.

Business visitors to this country from Southern Rhodesia include Mr. H. W. GIFFEYS, assistant general manager for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland of the Standard Bank of South Africa, SIR PHILIP GAINSFORD, and Messrs. G. D. FURLEY, F. GORDON, HARPER, FARMER, R. Z. RAUFMAN, A. LANDAU, H. N. CLACK, WORTHY, WILLIAM WEBER, G. D. SMITH, W. R. REVELL, SMITH, and others. P. B. Brown.

### Captain Gerald Barton

CAPTAIN GERALD JOHN LOYD BARTON, who died suddenly in Mombasa at the age of 61, initiated wheat breeding experiments in Kenya shortly after the First World War, and with indifferent facilities produced his first wheat "Kenya Governor" in a remarkably short time.

Sir Rowland Bifen, he went to Kenya in 1921 to do work for the colony but was not confined to a purely residential post. He was for some years a member of the Legislative Council and held an agricultural research office in 1939. Seconded to the Development and Reconstruction Authority after the war, he was an officer for European settlers until 1950, he was appointed to deputise for Mr. J. S. Lipscomb as chairman of the Settlement Board a few days before his death.

Wounded in the 1914-18 war, he had won the M.C. and B.M., and twice mentioned in dispatches. He had played hockey for Cambridge University.

### Letter to the Editor

#### In the Name of the Electors' Union

##### Labour and Statement Criticized

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA  
 Sir, Being an active member of the European Electors' Union, I do not write this letter in criticism from the inside looking in.

Last Monday the Kenya Government published a lengthy statement of policy, and out of the measures it proposed to take to put the policy into effect. On Wednesday morning there appeared in a Nairobi newspaper a statement from the Central Office of the Electors' Union which had been handed to them the night before roundly condemning the Government policy. Thirty-six hours is too short a time for a Colony-wide organization to ascertain the opinions of its members through meetings or by any other means, and I consider that the officers of the Union had no right whatever to publish any statement, whether of condemnation or praise, without reference to the members of the Union or to its executive committee, which is a representative one.

I hope that you will publish this protest as an expression of opinion from one member of the Union, an opinion which is I feel sure shared by a number of others. The impression which will be given, both in East Africa and overseas, will be deplorable, for the "Electors' Union" (sic) statement would lead all who read it to suppose that the entire European electorate shared its antiquated and illiberal views, a supposition fortunately far from the truth.

However, if this ill-advised publication of the views of a handful of "last-ditchers" precipitates the division of Kenya Europeans into two clear-cut parties—those who would work and live in friendship with other races, and those who would not—it will have served a useful purpose, though a different one, I think, from that which its writers intended.

Yours faithfully,  
 GUY KENYA  
 REBECCA FAIR.

### Kenya's New Political Party

A UNITED COUNTRY PARTY has been formed in Kenya in support of the multi-racial system of government recently introduced. Among the sponsors are six of the 44 European elected members of the Legislative Council, including Mr. Michael Brundell and Mr. W. B. Havelock, Minister without Portfolio and Minister for Local Government respectively. The other Minister appointed, Mr. Maccoachie Welwood, is not associated with them in this matter.

The manifesto issued in Nairobi had not reached London when this issue went to press. British statements indicate that it insists that Kenya's future must be broadly based on co-operation between all races, that the type of constitution best fitted for that purpose must be worked out by trial and error, and that the extent of the influence of European members in the Government must be determined by the quality of their contribution to the advancement of Kenya.

The new manifesto is stated, word for word, to show respect for the economic and political stability there may be in the economic and political progress. Responsible government for Kenya under the Crown is declared to be the objective and development of local government to that end is a basic objective. Maintenance of the standards of civilization attained by the more advanced and the raising of the standards of the more backward people are two of the other objectives. It will fight all forms of extreme racialism of whatever origin. Apparently most support at this stage is expected to European, but when harmony, confidence, and the will to cooperate have been achieved between all elements in the population, it is envisaged the policy would be set aside for a more liberal measure for the present power holders, and the Native Land Use and Trust Board would favour and the Government development of all races.

# New Governor's First Address

## Irresponsible Agitation Condemned

THE NEW GOVERNOR of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Arthur Benson, said when he addressed the Legislative Council at the end of last month.

Very few Governors have had the good fortune when presenting a first address to the Legislative Council to know and be known by so many of those who hear him. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege as Clerk of the Council to hear you welcomed by the President and a few members of this Council when you first entered it 16 years ago. I am sure that there is a considerable number of you in the room whom to add the honour year of governing this country. There is an equal number whom to know, who are new and who have had their kind of rough over the years. I remember, and I ask those few of you remaining to believe me when I say that the well-being of this territory, the prosperity of all its peoples, and the honour amongst nations have been for me the prime interest since I began my working life.

The duties and responsibilities which have now fallen to me as Governor were therefore those which I accepted readily and quickly. For can they in these days, when ill-disposed persons can easily make their interests appear to conflict, be easily discharged. My trust therefore is placed not only in the good sense but in the wealth of good will with which the people of Northern Rhodesia are accustomed to approach both their policies and their problems, and in the belief that given those two qualities, every apparent conflict invented by man can be resolved.

### Estimates Delayed

It will not be possible to lay estimates of revenue and expenditure before you until after the Federal Budget has been presented to the Federal Legislature. The revenue of Northern Rhodesia will depend largely upon the rates of taxation which the Government decides to charge. In these circumstances you will not be in a position to give your consent to our 1954-55 estimates before the financial year has begun, and I must therefore issue a provisional general warrant to enable normal administration to be carried out until the Appropriation Ordinance is enacted. No expenditure will be incurred on any news service until you have approved it.

The period immediately ahead of us will not be one with the considerable surplus revenues that we have enjoyed over the last few years, but when two or three years are past the greater strength which we must derive from being part of a greater unit will become apparent. In that faith, and with the confidence expectation that we are now we shall eventually reap the benefits of a greater and more immediately ahead of us with the unity and with full determination and courage.

Our new responsibility as a Federal Government for this Empire will call for the attention of all those who are interested in the future of this territory. It is a matter that should not be confined to thinking that only the serious experts are involved. This I believe to be a real matter involving a deep and cardinal issue for in the last analysis there is only one taxpayer who is not a member of the community. It is a matter of such depth, and demands such thought, whether for the Federal or the territory Government cannot afford that depth. For this reason there will always be the need for the closest understanding and consultation, not only between those primarily responsible for the fiscal policy of the Federation but between all members of the four Governments on problems connected with their respective territories.

The Civil Customs and Income Tax Departments have already been taken over by the Federal Government. Other departments which will come under the Federal Government's control on July 1st are the Health Department, the Forestry, Education Department, the Department of Civil Aviation, and the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The Prisons Department will be taken over in a short time. Territorial control, until

legislation can be enacted by the Southern Rhodesia Government to enable a firm and smooth transition to take place. The new service whose administration will continue for a period will be carried out by the territorial organization in preparation. Until the present the organization of dealing with immigration in the three territories has been of a piecemeal character, and the Federal Government has decided while taking over the administration of the immigration law immediately to allow itself more time before deciding finally what particular form of organization should be adopted for the future.

The Federal Government will establish on July 1 its own Federal Information Service, and at the same time it will take over the subject of tourism on behalf of all the Governments. A territorial Information Service will, of course, remain to deal with territorial public relations and it will be the object of my Government to ensure that as between the Federal Information Department and the territorial Information Departments the closest consultation and co-operation are maintained.

I commend to you the wisdom and energy with which those principally concerned have expanded both the strength and the efficiency of the Northern Rhodesia Police Force during the past few years of rapid change and development. Including the recruits undergoing training in the U.K., the establishment for European officers has now been filled. We are still short on the African establishment; this is due to one main cause and one subsidiary cause—first, the lack of houses into which to put the men, and secondly, the lack of training facilities. The second difficulty will shortly be overcome with the completion at Lilayi of the new police training school. Maintenance of the present high standards of morale and efficiency is one of our most important tasks and you will be asked to make provision to make good this deficiency.

### "Disgraceful" Demonstrations

It is with grief that I have to refer to two examples during the past few weeks of ill-considered actions which have damaged our neighbourhood, and thereby our credit, and within Northern Rhodesia have tended to disorganize and retard our steady development.

The first was the disgraceful demonstration organized against the laws dealing with the brewing of beer and against the Native Authority Orders concerning the carrying of marriage certificates by African women who come to the Barotse. On more than one occasion within the last month in our capital the Northern Rhodesia Police have been called upon to disperse unlawful assemblies and to prevent serious breaches of the peace from developing. Prosecutions have followed. I trust that the few organizers of such demonstrations will be recognized by the vast majority of the sound citizens of this country for what they are—self-seekers whose object it is to increase their own personal influence and wealth at the expense of the law-abiding.

The Government and the Legislative Council, the Chiefs and the Native Authorities, with the help of the chief advisory councils, will at all times consider all representations properly put forward by any section of the community for a change in an existing law or for the enactment of a new law. Neither the Government nor the Native Authorities will tolerate for one moment defiance of the laws which have been made.

### Railway Strike

The second and more serious episode is the recent stoppage of work by a small category of employees on the railways, which came about after the men's own appointed representatives had announced their acceptance of an arbitration award. This refusal to accept the arbitration award of their union can only encourage an irresponsible reaction amongst our less advanced citizens at some time when they are being persuaded to accept the true principles of collective bargaining. My Government will not hesitate to take all measures necessary to ensure that the citizens of this territory are not deprived by the unconstitutional action of these men of their means of existence, and that the economy of the country is not disrupted.

In Northern Rhodesia there is a special sense of responsibility on each one of us. We must ask ourselves whether we are black or white, whether we are old men and our children's children may walk upon Northern Rhodesia in confidence and in friendship, each paying that need of respect to the other which is his due, and each taking care not to hurt the other in his heart, and so to lose his judgment.

Our greatest need in Northern Rhodesia and throughout the Federation is confidence, confidence in each other, confidence in our country and confidence in our future. For this reason I appeal to all who hear of me in my words to maintain in the course of their work that courtesy without which no community



or any section of any community, can remain at peace within itself.

A Federation of three separate States cannot be erected overnight. The theoretical and practical problems which have to be solved cannot be solved, with a stroke of the pen. Delays are inevitable. Bad decisions are to be avoided. Frustration will be common if those in charge are not, amongst other things, fully and fully aware of the nature of the problems involved, and permit themselves therefore to feel frustrated. It is in an atmosphere of frustration that suspicion can begin to rear its head, suspicion that another section of the community is getting a larger share of the cream.

Frustration produces suspicion, and suspicion in turn gives rise to sectionalism and parochialism and selfishness. There is no time for such an attitude. We in Central Africa have sprung from a breed of pioneers and I have no knowledge of any time when the pioneer spirit has not been great amongst us. Here today, where fortunate ones are called upon to pioneer a great Central African nation, whose influence far reaches throughout the whole of Africa, and I have seen and lived in many parts of Africa, cannot be re-stimulated. This is no easy task which we have started, nor is it one which will be quickly done; there are no short cuts in the pioneer's journey. But it is, it is the essence of the pioneer spirit that there is mutual trust between those who travel together. Let us not fall into the fallacy of impatience; let us not live in the mire of suspicion; the journey which all members of this great Federation have begun, can be accomplished only by mutual help, freely given as a result of free confidence in one another.

### Zambezi Valley Sugar

PLANTING OF SUGAR CANES is about to begin in the Zambezi Valley, near Chirundu, which runs across the river connects Southern and Northern Rhodesia. A pipeline from the Zambezi of more than a mile has been built for irrigation purposes, and a factory is in the process of erection. The company expects to produce about 10,000 tons of sugar annually within four years. It is to be produced on the north of Rhodesia, the developed, agricultural plain. The total output would be some 15,000 tons annually, sent to Southern Rhodesia's present needs, which are met mainly from the Cape of South Africa.

### Limestone for Chilanga Cement Deposits Adequate for Higher Production

REPORTS THAT THE LIMESTONE DEPOSITS in Northern Rhodesia are adequate to enable the Chilanga cement works to fulfil its plans have been denied by Mr. J. H. Lascelles, deputy chairman of Chilanga Cement Ltd. Addressing the fourth annual general meeting of the company, he said:

"I can state categorically that the deposits are fully adequate to assure the operation of the increased capacity at which we aim. It is a question of determining what deposits afford the best prospects of economic operations and will enable us to minimize transport costs and deploy plant to the best advantage.

Mr. Lascelles described the year's operations as most satisfactory. Clinker production had increased by 6,300 tons and cement sales by 7,350 tons. Net profits, at £167,000 after tax, were £27,000 higher.

The firm's demand for cement had risen from 12,000 tons monthly in mid-1953 to nearly 20,000 tons. Chilanga would produce only 6,000 tons monthly with the capital and every effort was being made to cover the shortfall in imports from Southern Rhodesia and Britain.

Mr. Lascelles admitted that the company had "risen from 12,000 tons monthly in mid-1953 to nearly 20,000 tons monthly." He said the company's capacity at the earliest possible date, said Mr. Lascelles, "is to produce at least 15,000 tons monthly." He said that the necessary plant has been well advanced and over 90% of the necessary plant has been completed, of which the proportion of all shipment to the plant of the directors states that the cost of limestone had been identified by the formation of a separate department for geological survey, water investigation, and diamond drilling. The results of this department's work would become available in the year. The company's prospects are "wider, more than 100 square miles within a 10-mile radius of the factory."

Mr. Lascelles said that if the Kauru had had educational facilities like the Kauru in the past, they would have made better use of it. The Kauru have been given little appreciation of what has been done for them, he said. Kauru.

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### Socialist Praises Federation Wonderful Legacy of Good Will

SUPPORTING the humble address to the Queen, moved in Parliament last week that elections be given for the presentation of a mass to the Federal Assembly of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. James Johnson said, in the House:

"I was in Salisbury when the Rhodesian elections took place, and I had the pleasure of speaking over the air with the gifted New Zealander, Mr. Gerald Rood, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. I wish to say a word about the Federation, though in no sense of carping criticism. I consider that an Opposite back-bencher should say something, since I found for so long against the proposal to establish the Federation.

"When I moved out of Kenya down to Salisbury as a member of the recent Parliamentary delegation I noticed a marked lessening in the tension. In personal experience I found that among the leaders, both white and black, there was a feeling that this Federation proposal can work out. It will need negotiation on both sides, but I think that it has come just in time. Five years hence might have been too late.

#### Need to Convince Africans

"We must convince the Africans that the Federation will bring them economic and political benefits, because there is still suspicion about it, particularly in Nyasaland. It is vital that we carry the Africans with us. For example, in the commonwealth, the qualifications are so high that the teachers are virtually no teachers entitled to vote in Southern Rhodesian elections. This is not good enough.

"The Huggins-Wellensky coalition Government have a wonderful legacy of good will on the part of the Africans who wish to work the partnership, and I hope that it will not be squandered. This may be our last chance to work out a multi-racial partnership. We are in a unique position in Central Africa now, and if successful this can be a wonderful thing for the future of Africa. We wish the experiment all good luck.

"As a result of a limited competition organized by the respectful company of Goldsmiths, Mr. Reginald Huxley has been selected to design the race, which will be made by Messrs. C. J. Vander Kooij. It is hoped that the presentation will be made on September 10.

### Voice of Kenya

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Voice of Kenya states that £10,000 a year is being allocated to its London office, which has greatly extended its contacts with people and organizations influencing public opinion in this helping to create an influential body of opinion well informed about Kenya and friendly and helpful to the Colony. The governing committee consists of Messrs. Naron, composed of Messrs. C. G. (the present Chairman), Sir Alfred Vincent, Mrs. R. Solly (representing the East African Women's League), and Messrs. Michael Blundell, M.L.C., James Ghersic, M.P., B. Hamilton, N. S. K. (the present), W. B. Havelock, M.L.C., and H. H. Robinson. The London committee consists of Mr. Alistair Gibb (chairman), Lord Altrincham, Lord Milverton, Sir Reginald Huxley, Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, and Messrs. Archer Baldwin, Charles Hobson, M.P., Gervase Huxley, F. S. Joelson, and Peter K. McDonagh.

### African Athletes Top Vancouver Kenya and Uganda South Africans Only

KENYA and Uganda are sending an African team to compete in the British Empire Games in Vancouver on July 25.

It was intimated that the Kenya team should consist of 12 under the leadership of Sir Godfrey Rhodes, but owing to financial difficulties only nine have been selected.

Jonathan Lanemira, of Maralal, who recently cleared 6ft. 7in. in the high jump, is a teacher at the Maitim hand serving with the forces, has cleared 6ft. 5in. in the same event. Ngandika, Maiyoro and Lazarus Chepkwony have respectively run three miles in 14 min. 35 sec. and 15 min. 30 min. 37.5 sec. Karogo Barro of Nakuru is a hatter and member of the relay team. Mwanji Mbari of Kamba, and Kipkoi Boy will contest the hammer-mile. The latter being the team captain. Kipkoi, a Nandi, has run the one-mile in 1 min. 55.4 sec. and Mbari, a soldier, has his credit a javelin throw of 206ft.

The Uganda Amateur Athletic Association's team consists of Benjamin Oduga, captain, and a sprinter, who was educated at Budo and is now in his fifth year at the engineering school; Lawrence Ogwang, a clerk in the Lango district and local government, an all-rounder, specializing in long jump and high jump; John Wycliffe Agoro, another student at the engineering school, a sprinter; Paul Opolo, a schoolmaster at Madera, has cleared 6ft. 6in. in the high jump. Pekiya Karongo, a schoolmaster at Kiriri, will enter for the 100 yards, 200 yards, and relay.

The team will be managed by Mr. P. K. Sakoko, president of the Uganda Amateur Athletic Association. Coaching and training of both teams will be directed by Mr. C. Evans, of the Jeannes school.

At the White City both teams participated in the 75th Amateur Athletic Association championships at Salisbury. Maiyoro came in third in the three-mile race, after leading 600 yds. at the end of the first mile. Oduga was fifth in the 220 yards; Karogo third in the javelin; Etolu second (6ft. 5in.) and Benemira third (6ft. 5in.) in the high jump; and Ogwang fourth in the hop, step and jump (45ft. 7in.).

After the games they will cross Canada from west to east and return to the country in the EMPIRE OF CANADA. They expect to reach Kenya at the end of next month.

### Kenya Golfers' Society

THE HOME TOUR of the Kenya Golfers' Society will be held at Hunstanton from July 16 to 25. The competition for the Home Trophy 18 holes match play, including the final, under lowest handicap, will start with the first round on July 17, and depending on the number of entries, the semi-final will be on July 21 and the final on July 23. The matches arranged are: v. Branches Villages, on July 20; Hunstanton Artisans, on July 22; v. Royal West Norfolk, on July 21 and v. Hunstanton Golf Club on July 25. The members taking part will be Messrs. D. E. Slunt, J. A. Dillay, C. G. Foss, J. England, R. D. England, R. Forster, C. J. Grant Govah, J. V. King, J. R. McClintock, B. Mitton, J. C. Mundy, R. W. Parmentier, H. Potter, L. Timan, E. A. Trim, H. Turner, H. C. Willbourn, and Sir John Rainey.

### Seven Kenya Africans on Tour

SEVEN Africans from Kenya are paying a six-week visit to this country at the expense of the Government of the Colony. They will leave on July 25 after having spent a few days with private families in the seaside town of Withernsea in Yorkshire, a week in Manchester to see industrial conditions, a week in Glasgow and Edinburgh, a week in the Aberystwyth, and a fortnight in London, broken by a long week-end in Midhurst, Sussex. The visitors are Chief Clerkwood, Arap Cheser, Mr. E. O. Wanih, Sheikh Mohamed Abdulla, Mr. Chief Gideon Mwangi, Mr. G. Musyoki, Mr. I. R. Nderitu, and Chief Wanih.

# Industrial Licensing in East Africa

## Misgivings of Tanganyika M.L.s

Proposing a method for the addition of glassware, sheet of window glass, metal window frames, metal door frames and metal doors to the first schedule under the East African Industrial Licensing Ordinance, the Member for Finance and Economics in Tanganyika Territory told the Legislative Council that the intention was to give a measure of control over certain large industries in which a considerable quantity of capital was involved, and to give a limited measure of protection to such industries.

No industry involving a large capital was likely to be established there were a likelihood of another, precisely similar works, starting up next door as soon as the original factory had proved itself. In some cases there was room for only one such industry in East Africa, when there was room for more than one they should not be built close to each other or in unsuitable areas.

### Opposition

Mr. I. C. Chacha opposed the additions on the ground that the ordinance bestowed a kind of monopoly. The original ordinance was said to be intended to protect big industrialists who would bring in millions of pounds for cotton mills. Now people were trying to gain protection for petty industries. He submitted that it did not require large capital to import steel bars and weld them together or to manufacture glass. Indeed, a glass factory had been built some eight years ago with a capital of no more than £15,000. He would support protection only for industries attracting really large capital.

Mr. V. M. Nazerali opposed the motion, emphasizing that most of the industries were sited in Kenya based that each territory had to make an effort for its own development. He disliked monopolies. Capital was not easy to find, and if a highly capitalized industry started in East Africa there would be no fear of a petty firm competing against it.

Chief Kidaha said he was not sure whether to support or oppose the motion, but doubted if so great a measure of protection was needed. It was unnecessary to bring in a large concern to achieve results which could be produced by a number of smaller commercial undertakings already in the country, but if those in the Territory had neither the know-how nor the capital to undertake the work, it would not be wrong to allow outside capital to be invested and the capitalist would be entitled to fair protection.

Mr. B. W. R. Allen said he would not oppose the motion, but that people in Tanganyika were chafing about accepting further degrees of protection for industries. For many years they had paid through the nose for butter, sugar, bacon, and cheese, which were exported at lower prices than those demanded in Nairobi. Everyone wanted to help new industries, but he suggested that protection should be given for a limited period only, and only if more than £100,000 of capital was involved.

Mr. P. Hinds did not feel that protection was necessary for the manufacture of steel doors and windows, but that glass-making was a complicated business which required protection. He opposed the bill in its present form.

Mr. A. K. Karibee pointed out that the three industries were not being placed on the schedule in order to investigate what was required in the territories, but because the industries already existed in a neighbouring territory. That was not in the interests of Tanganyika.

### Government Proposals Often Defeated

Sir Charles Phillips claimed long experience in connection with licensing legislation and stressed the need to industrialize East Africa. Tracing the history of industrial licensing from the early years of the war, he said he had examined every proposition that had been submitted to the Industrial Councils and had seen many rejected. Again and again the Government refused proposals from various Governments.

An industry might start on a small scale, but the result be the wisest way for a company proposing to invest large sums of money to be trained. Unless a really serious article, which could not be imported or produced, the idea should be abandoned, he concluded.

One important feature of the legislation was introduced at the urgent request of the Tanganyikan representatives. It is that if all the representatives of any one territory objected to a bill being moved, that declaration should not be passed. This gives a minority of ruling power which is unusual in legislation outside Northern Rhodesia. He reported the motion.

Relying to the debate, the Member for Finance and Economics told Chief Kidaha that supplies from overseas would continue without any protection other than that given by the existing tariff, so that consumers would be no worse off than at present. Small cottage industries employing no more than 10 workers and without a prime mover in excess of 5 hp. were not affected by the legislation.

As to Mr. Nazerali's suggestion that no one would locate his industry next door to an established one in the same line, it was pointed out that this means unknown for a company with world-wide interests to set up branches which were deliberately sited at a loss in order to destroy potential competitors. The possibility of that happening in East Africa could not be excluded.

In present circumstances Kenya was in many ways a more popular territory for an industry than Tanganyika, because it was more advanced and had a larger ready market. The tendency to establish industries outside Tanganyika would not be affected by this legislation.

In the case of the cotton mill in Uganda it was obvious that only one could be given a licence, but this applied to no other industry. The difficulty had not been to select amongst a large number of applicants but to find sufficient suitable applicants and suitable industries to support East Africa.

## Shipping Freights Reduced

THE EAST AFRICA SHIPPING CONFERENCE has announced reductions in the ocean freight rates between the United Kingdom, Continent and the port of Mtwara. In the case of homebound freight from the port of Mtwara, the additional rate has with effect from June 14, 1954, been reduced from 28s. per ton to 18s. per ton (weight measurement for timber and to 10s. per ton weight measurement for other cargoes except *ad valorem* cargoes, which still remain at 14% additional.

In the case of outward freight to Mtwara, the new rates, as from July 10, 1954, are:

Direct Calls—*Ad valorem* cargoes, 31% through rate; dears, boards, battens, joinery, etc., 14s. net per standard of 165 cub. ft. additional; other cargoes, 35s. additional.

Trans-Shipments—*Ad valorem* cargoes, 41% through rate; cement, 42s. 6d. additional; dears, boards, battens, joinery, etc., 21s. net per standard of 165 cub. ft. additional; safety carriages and dangerous cargoes, 157s. 6d. additional; other cargoes, 60s. additional.

## Industrial Research

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the East African Industrial Research Board gives details of the work carried out in 1953. The main investigations dealt with the manufacture of hecogenin from sisal waste, refining sisal wax, preparing natural from papaya, processing essential oils, phosphatic fertilizers, fine burning pottery glazes, dual fuel engines, fermentation of vegetable waste, natural inflammable gases, graphic printing, papain processing, brightening of waste materials, production of fish meal, and coffee curing.

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# Nearly 3,000 Mau Mau Killed This Year

## Detainees Escape from Camps

GENERAL HRYSTAN, Chief of Staff in East Africa, told an Asian conference in Nairobi last Friday that 2,500 terrorists were known to have been killed since January this year, and that with those killed by air attack and died from wounds the total was probably about 3,000.

In the week ended July 10 security forces killed 85 terrorists, wounded and captured five, and detained 423 suspects. In the security forces two Africans were killed and one European and eight Africans wounded.

New 3.7 inch anti-aircraft guns are being used in forest hideouts, the fire being directed by aircraft.

In clashes with security forces the week end 49 terrorists were killed. An African Home Guard, while on patrol in the Nairobi European residential area, was shot and slashed by five terrorists in an ambush; he was seriously injured, and two other members of the patrol received lesser injuries. Two rifles were stolen by the gang.

A loyal African was wounded by three terrorists who tried to drag him from his home to aid in a taking ceremony. Karago Francis, a leader of the Kikuyu Guard in the Nyeri district, was killed by terrorists while conducting a search; the leader of the gang was killed, another wounded, and three captured. Two Home Guards were killed by Mau Mau gunmen while patrolling about a mile from Nairobi. The Asian proprietor of an eating house was murdered when terrorists broke in. The bodies of two strangled Africans were found in Nairobi last week.

## Mutilations

Reports of the mutilation of Africans unwilling to take the Mau Mau oath have been received from Meru, where several men and women are alleged to have had their ears and lips cut off.

A security patrol has discovered a hideout in the Kinarua area, with a hospital for 10 beds and a quantity of medical equipment. Gangs in the Embu district have burnt a school and half a village, and tried to destroy a guard post.

Twenty-eight Mau Mau prisoners escaped from a detention camp at Kajjido on Sunday; two were shot and 10 have been recaptured. Two warders were injured in the incident.

Forty-one suspected oath administrators have been discovered among Africans engaged in building the detention camp at Marmani, and a further 65 suspects among those creating the barbed wire.

An official notice has been issued in Nairobi warning Dedan Kimathi, head of the Mau Mau, Karoro and Stanley Mathenge, the most important military leader, that proceedings are being taken to confiscate his property if he does not return to camp for acts of terrorism and other charges.

No Kikuyu, Meru or Embu may buy maize, sugar or certain other commodities in Nyasa without a permit to live in the township, unless he is a Government employee or a member of the Kikuyu Guard. In parts of the Kikuyu Reserve outside Nyasa, township retail food stores have been concentrated at certain points and kept under guard. Kikuyu women are allowed to draw from these food stores under supervision. These measures have been taken to deny food to Mau Mau supporters.

Mr. Peter Stephens, a Rhodesian volunteer pilot of a Tiger plane aircraft of the Kenya Police Reserve Air Wing, has failed to return from a mission over the Aberdare Mountains. A four-day search with all available aircraft had to be abandoned owing to bad weather. Mr. Stephens, lieutenant in the Southern Rhodesia Air Force, was acting as an assistant district commandant.

Flight Lieutenant Gurnam Pulla, R.A.F., who was killed a few months ago when his Harvard aircraft crashed during operations against the terrorists, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. The citation records that he had consistently displayed an offensive spirit and determination in the presence of the enemy in the theatre of the Maleswa, Chania, Gura, and Zulu, in low clouds and during rain. He completed 270 bombing and strafing sorties, and also commanded three A.P. stations at Mweiga for two months last year with marked success. The first R.A.F. active service decoration during the emergency, the award was for his service before the end of the emergency, not that he had then returned.

A Masai-Kamba border committee has won a triumph in its dealings with incidents between the two tribes. It has been congratulated on the success of its efforts by the district commissioner in Machakos, Mr. D. J. Penwell.

# Two New Cement Factories

MR. GEORGE EARLE said at last week's annual meeting of the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd. "We have now processed the raw materials near Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia, and hope to start building the works this year. The company will be a Southern Rhodesian company, and our group will provide the ordinary capital, except for that part which will be offered for public subscription in Southern Rhodesia. The planned production is 420,000 tons per annum, and the works are being designed so that they can be expanded without difficulty. In Kenya progress is slow, but the raw materials are also proved there, and we hope that the East African Portland Cement Company, in which we and the Tunnel Company have substantial holdings, will start building a works there shortly. They are designed for 100,000 tons a year."

## UNREST

MUCH OF THE UNREST which we are experiencing in this country together with our neighbours is due to the fact that European development and the tempo of industrialization, have proved a calamity to the African population. We are in a country with two peoples as divergent in their progress as one can well imagine. However much we may strive to close the gap, evolution is bound to slow the tempo. If we could realize the hope which most of us have for a sound rural economy where the African can live with a sense of security on his land, and use that land in a profitable way for his living, much of their trouble would disappear. —Mr. H. A. Moore, speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

The annual report for 1953 of the Virus Research Institute of the East Africa High Commission has been printed by the Government Printer, Nairobi.

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# Privy Council Dismiss Kenyatta Appeal Five Law Lords Hear Mr. D. N. Pritt

THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF THE BRITISH COURT OF APPEALS refused to hear an appeal on an eight-hour address by Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., counsel for the petitioners, to grant Jomo Kenyatta, Fred Kiroga, Bilaga M. Kagga, Paul Ngei, and Kungu Karumua special leave to appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Kenya dated May 15, 1954, which affirmed the convictions and sentences passed on them by an acting resident magistrate on April 28, 1953, after their trial at Kenyatta, Kenya. Kenyatta was then found guilty of managing Mau-Mau, an unlawful society, and the other petitioners of assisting in the management. All the petitioners were also found guilty of membership of that proscribed party.

The appeal was heard by Lord Goddard, Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Morton of Henryton, Lord Cohen and Lord Keith of Avonholm.

With Mr. Pritt for the petitioners were Mr. R. K. Hanford and Mr. Ralph Wallner. The Crown was represented by Mr. Melford Stevenson, Q.C., Mr. A. G. Somerville, Q.C., Deputy Public Prosecutor in Kenya, and Mr. J. G. Le Quesne.

### Eight Submissions

Mr. Pritt submitted that the appeal could not be heard by the Privy Council because it had not been carried from the Supreme Court of Kenya to the East African Court of Appeal.

He also appealed on seven other main grounds: (1) that the magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case because the Government had not consented to the prosecution in due form; (2) that the counsel which purported to be given by the Member for Law and Order on behalf of the Governor was invalid; (3) that the evidence for the conviction did not disclose a proper case for conviction; (4) that the magistrate had taken into account a large body of inadmissible evidence; (5) that the trial included many inadmissible questions

in cross-examination, particularly of Kenyatta; (6) that the magistrate did not decide the case judicially; and (7) that the Supreme Court did not examine and estimate the evidence, but accepted the findings of the magistrate.

Mr. Pritt spoke at length about Kenyatta and Mau-Mau, and claimed that there was very little evidence of his membership after it was declared unlawful.

The Lord Chief Justice: "Let us get down to brass tacks. The question is whether Kenyatta was taking part in the management of a proscribed society. Was relevant evidence that some months before the society was proscribed he was actually a leading member of it?"

Mr. Pritt: "I should have thought that that was the most untenable proposition which I have ever heard of from your Lordship."

### Cross-Examinations Criticized

Every counsel contended that the cross-examination of two of the petitioners, and almost entirely that of Kenyatta, was gravely in breach of the law, and that that was enough to upset the conviction of Kenyatta and should be sufficient to upset the convictions of the others. Lord Morton declared: "There are probably a thousand questions in cross-examination which in our opinion are plainly inadmissible on the ground that they showed other offences, and character, political this and political that. It is by far the worse cross-examination that I have ever listened to."

Mr. Pritt mentioned that the trial took place in the middle of a desert, 300 miles from witnesses and documents, and that it was four weeks before a glass of water was available for him, the nearest water being 20 miles away.

On the second-day hearing he said that the attitude of the magistrate and of counsel for the prosecution could be explained only on the footing that everybody concerned with prosecutions in Kenya had completely forgotten the rules about cross-examination. Every question had to be justified relevant to the defence or to something which the witness had said in chief.


Lord Goddard: "I should have thought that if a man is charged with swinging an illegal society, and the society is shown to be for the purposes of driving the white population out of Kenya, you can do nearly any cross-examination as to whether he had ever reached a road."

Mr. Pritt: "My submission would be that it was going far beyond anything that was justified."

Everybody in this country, said Mr. Pritt, "and in a good many other countries, naturally thought that they knew Mau Mau was bad and that it stood for racial hatred; I know enough to know that I do not know; but the position in this case is that there was no evidence at all about the tenets or desires of Mau Mau."

Without calling on counsel for the Crown, the Lord Chief Justice said that his colleagues and he were of the opinion that no ground had been established which would justify their lordships in advising Her Majesty to grant leave to appeal.

That being so, it was not necessary for them to decide whether the fact that the applicants had not first appealed to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa ought in this particular case to be regarded as a ground for refusing leave.




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## Tourist Services to East Africa Hermes Aircraft To Be Used

HERMES AIRLINERS will go into use on the B.O.A.C. tourist services to Nairobi on July 18. From that date until the first of August there will be four tourist services a week in each direction between London and Nairobi—three operated by 56-seater Hermes aircraft and one by Argonauts. In August the Argonauts will be withdrawn from the tourist services on the route, and the Hermes airliners will operate four times a week. Standard B.O.A.C. services will connect London and Nairobi, will continue to be operated by 40-seater Argonaut trimmers twice a week until the beginning of August and three times a week thereafter. The once-weekly B.O.A.C. tourist service between London and Dar es Salaam will be operated by Hermes airliners twice a week from the start of this month. All B.O.A.C. standard and tourist services to Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Rome, Cairo, Khartoum, and Jeddah. This re-arrangement of aircraft arrangements follows the current changes in the series I Comets from service



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For more details contact: The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Rhodesia) Ltd., Harare; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Africa) Ltd., Harare; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (East Africa) Ltd., Nairobi; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Kenya) Ltd., Nairobi; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Tanganyika) Ltd., Dar es Salaam; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Zambia) Ltd., Lusaka; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Nigeria) Ltd., Lagos; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Ghana) Ltd., Accra; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Sierra Leone) Ltd., Freetown; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Liberia) Ltd., Monrovia; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Ivory Coast) Ltd., Abidjan; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Upper Volta) Ltd., Ouagadougou; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Senegal) Ltd., Dakar; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Mali) Ltd., Bamako; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Guinea) Ltd., Conakry; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Sierra Leone) Ltd., Freetown; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Liberia) Ltd., Monrovia; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Ivory Coast) Ltd., Abidjan; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Upper Volta) Ltd., Ouagadougou; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Senegal) Ltd., Dakar; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Mali) Ltd., Bamako; The Agricultural Machinery Co. (Guinea) Ltd., Conakry.

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## Sudan Confidence in H.M.G. Misplaced Paralysing Procrastination of the Foreign Office

SIR THOMAS CREED, O.C., has been sharply critical of Mr Eden and the Foreign Office in the content of a letter to *The Times*. He wrote:

"For some time there has been a seditious fostering of the view expressed by Mr. Edward Wafield that there is no reason to look outside the Sudan for an explanation of the unsatisfactory features of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of February 12, 1953. It was in April, 1952, that the Sudan Self-Government Statute, which (in Miss Parham's words) had been hammered out over several years in Sudanese committees and Assemblies, was unanimously passed by the representative Sudan Legislative Assembly. In early May it was submitted to the British and Egyptian Governments.

No comment were the Sudan Government and the Assembly that they could count on the unqualified and immediate support of the British Government for this wise and workable measure that the Assembly was dissolved in anticipation of elections for the new Parliament being held in November, 1952.

Their confidence was misplaced. No declaration of support was forthcoming from the Foreign Secretary until October 22, 1952. A mission of Sudanese to urge the Foreign Office to approve the statute before it was too late failed in its purpose. The delay from early May to late October inevitably bred Sudanese distrust and Egyptian intrigue. The high hopes, almost universal in the Sudan in April, had faded. The initiative in Sudan affairs had been wrested from Britain by General Neguib. The paralysing procrastination of the Foreign Office had driven the Sudanese independence parties into the arms of Egypt. To what is this disastrous delay attributable, except the desire of the Foreign Office to ease the Canal Zone dispute?

### Anglo-Egyptian Agreement

"As November and December slipped away it could be seen from reports of your correspondent in Cairo that British negotiators on the basis of the hasty October agreement between Egypt and the Sudanese political parties had searched her, phrase that the Sudanese might be compelled through their constitutional channels, to accept the compulsory withdrawal of all British staff from the administrative and police services, whether the Sudanese wanted it or not; had accepted the Egyptian view that the Government-General could not be trusted to perform his duties without the supervision of a special commission, in which Egypt's influence is now paramount, and had then loaded him with the responsibility, without effective means, of safeguarding the interests of the public service and of arranging the orderly transfer of power.

It is surprising that so pliant a negotiator as the Foreign Office proved, lost what little courage still remained, and that, tired of waiting for any sign of moral strength from Britain, the Sudanese political parties all surrendered on January 10, 1953, to the blandishments of Major Saleh Saleh in justice to the Sudanese and to the British officials of the

Sudan Government. I ask if it can be truly said that there is no reason to look outside the Sudan for an explanation of the unsatisfactory features of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of February 12, 1953.

"Even at this eleventh hour it is not possible for the Foreign Secretary to make some amends and take every step within his power to ensure that in the future Egypt carries out the agreement unsatisfactory as it is, in the letter and the spirit. The continued relentless pressure of Egypt is the obstacle to the freedom of the Sudanese to decide their own destiny."

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Extension to Nairobi Town Hall costing rather more than £26,000 will take two years.

Rhodesia's tallest building, Trafalgar Court, Salisbury, is expected to be completed within two months. Parts are already in occupation.

Snow fell towards the end of June on the three main peaks of Mt.anje Mountain, Nyasaland, for the first time in recorded history. The highest peaks are about 10,000ft.

Two Africans from the Belgian Congo have been sentenced in Jinja to 30 years imprisonment each for attempting to derail a mail train of the East African Railways.

The Sudan Government is to pay about £800,000 in compensation and another £800,000 in post-service benefits to British officials whose posts are taken over by Sudanese.

A British-built diesel bus, which has arrived in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, from Nairobi to reinforce the local service is believed to be the heaviest vehicle to make the journey by road.

The Federal Information Service has corrected an error in its announcement of the number of immigrants into the Federation during the first three months of the year. It was 4,612, not 6,996.

The General Purposes Committee of Nairobi City Council has refused an application by the Taxi Owners Association for an increase in fares on the ground that there is adequate cause for that measure has been presented.

### New Nurses Hostel

The Queen has given permission for the new nurses hostel at Mt. Malago Hospital, Kampala, to be named after her in commemoration of her visit to Uganda. The buildings, which will be opened by the Governor at the end of this month, will have accommodation for about 400 nurses and midwives.

The Federal Government has assumed responsibility for the Post Office Savings Banks in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland and introduced a uniform rate of interest of 3%. This represents a reduction of 1% in Southern Rhodesia, an increase of 1% in Nyasaland, and no change in Northern Rhodesia.

The Overseas Resources Development Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons to sanction the transfer to the new Tanganyika Development Corporation of the undertaking in that territory of the Overseas Food Corporation. £200,000 is to be written off by the Government. On the date of transfer the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation will take over all the assets and liabilities of the O.F.C.

Mr. C. Madan, a Nairobi advocate, presiding over a conference of Asian delegates in the city last week, said that the meeting was another attempt by the Asian community to bring the three races in Kenya together; it was the first time Hindus and Muslims had shared the same platform. He asked those who had criticized the Asian community for insufficient man-power contributions for the emergency to remember that it was only after Asians had applied pressure to Government that grudging consent had been given to Asian recruiting. Dr. Hassan, Director of Asian Man-power, said that when Asians asked for privileges they should be prepared to accept

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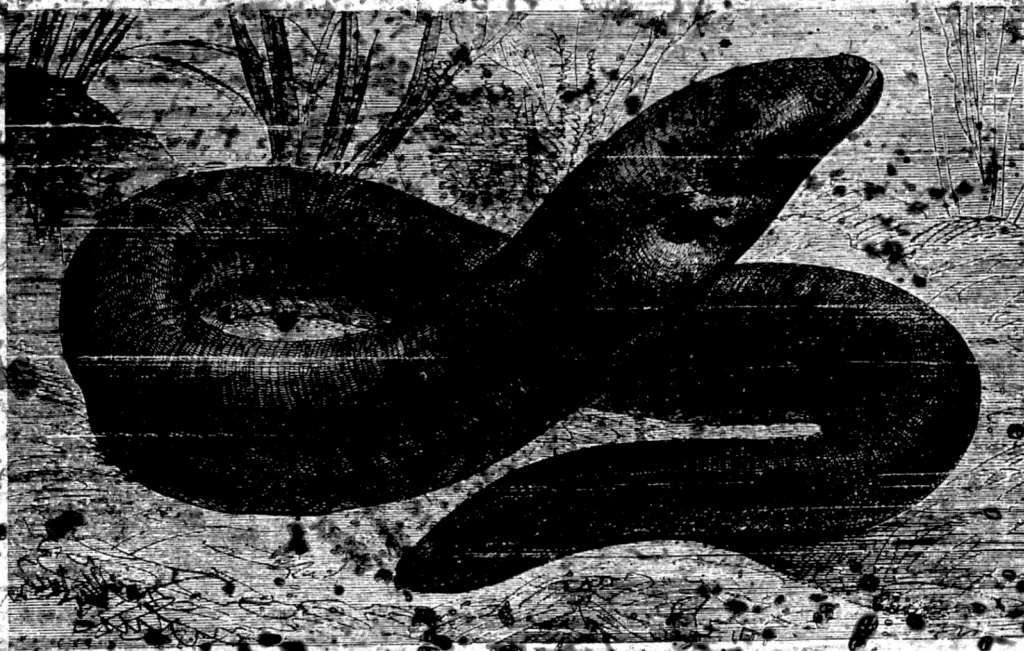


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## Of Commercial Concern

During the 13th week of this year's tobacco auctions in Southern Rhodesia, 702,775 lb. of flue-cured leaf was sold for £10,040,865, an average of 43.32d. per lb., bringing the totals since the start of the sales to 34,081,518 lb., £6,679,760, and 34.52d. Fire-cured sales amounted to 97,162 lb., bringing the totals since the start of the year to 569,450 lb., £124,326, and an average of 10.54d. per lb. To mid-June sales in Nyasaland had totalled 2,408,588 lb. of flue-cured at an average price of 31.93d.; Southern Division fire-cured, 2,800,859 lb., at 42.15d.; Northern Division fire-cured, 3,775,843 lb., at 47.87d.; 1,460,892 lb. of sun-cured, av. 17.37d.; and 973,475 lb. of Bulkey, av. 28.55d. More than £1m. has been repaid to Southern Rhodesian tobacco farmers in liquidation of the compulsory loans imposed in the 1948-49 season. The total amount of tobacco savings certificates was about £1,210,000.

A new form of rust in maize, which has halved production in the Gold Coast and is endemic in Central America, and the Caribbean, has been discovered in Kenya, Tanganyika, Mauritius, and Southern Rhodesia during the past two years. Though it has not yet reached serious proportions, it represents a potential danger. The disease is being investigated by the Agricultural Department on Kenya.

A subsidiary of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Ltd. and of Messrs. H. R. Thompson & Co. (London), Ltd., operators of bacon factories and curing works, registered as Thompson, Dalgety & Brown, Ltd., are newcomers to the Smithfield meat market. Whole meat from all sources will be handled, it is intended to concentrate largely on supplies from the Commonwealth when they become available.

### Gedaref Railway and Development

Gedaref Railway and Development Co. (Sudan), Ltd., report revenue from Sudan investments at £61,510 (£55,795). Debenture interest required £50,542 (£50,510). Of the total issue of £2,500,000 guaranteed debenture stock £1,177,100 was redeemed, leaving our standing at October 31, 1953, a balance of 982,000. A further £87,500 was redeemed on March 1954, leaving £895,100.

The final crop estimate for the 1953-54 season in Southern Rhodesia states that about 500,000 more bags of maize (of 200 lb. each) are computed to have been grown by Europeans than in the previous year. The estimate is 2,870,000 bags, against 2,354,011 in 1952-53, the areas under the crop being 384,000 and 352,000 acres, and the average yields 7.5 and 6.49 bags.

At last week's auction in London 4,005 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 48.34d. per lb., compared with 5,109 packages averaging 57.22d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price paid was 3s. 74d. per lb. for two consignments from Nyasaland.

Domestic exports from the Sudan in the first four months of this year were valued at £10,163,377, and re-exports at £E474,108, a total of £E10,637,485, compared with £E8,661,906 in the corresponding period of 1953. Imports are valued at £E16,011,673.

Twenty wireless sets recently delivered to the Kipsigi Co-operative Society in Kenya were sold to Africans in two days. There is a waiting list for the next consignment.

Northern Rhodesia Co., Ltd., report for the year ended May 31 last investments valued at £124,373 (£902,046).

Car & General Equipment Co., Ltd., Nairobi, are to spend about £13,000 on the housing of African staff.

The Nyasaland Government will now be prepared to allocate freehold land for industrial purposes.

A grain store in Nairobi costing £110,000 is projected by the Kenya Maize Control.

### Sisal Outputs for June

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—195 tons of fibre from Pangawe and Kingobwira estates, making 2,570 tons for 12 months, against 2,404 tons for the previous year.

Arusha Plantations, Ltd.—81 tons of fibre from the same estate, making 937 tons for 12 months, compared with 862 tons for the previous year.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—520 tons of fibre, making 1,597 tons for three months.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—84 tons, making 529 tons for six months.

### Dividend

Lewis and Peat, Ltd.—Final 75%, making 100% for 1953, compared with 75% for the previous year. Net profits were £76,261 (£34,424), after tax of £54,532 (£102,812).

## Whiteway Laidlaw Report

Messrs. WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW AND Co., LTD., after providing £77,500 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £141,800 in the year ended February 28 last, compared with £58,806 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares, £60,000, requires £22,825, and a dividend of 10% less tax, £32,416, leaving a carry-forward of £41,224, against £39,569 brought in.

The paid-up capital of the parent company consists of 1,400,000 in the ordinary preference shares, 250,000 in 7% cumulative preference shares, and £50,000 in ordinary shares, all of 1s. denomination. Capital reserves stand at £41,467. Revenue reserves at £504,000, and current liabilities at £650,520. Fixed assets appear at £465,195, subsidiary companies at £184,667, and current assets at £1,785,517, including £498,833 in cash. The company has stores in Elmeret, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Nairobi in Kenya.

The directors are Sir S. Harold Gillett (chairman) and Messrs. E. G. Sedell (managing director), M. Wilkinson, W. B. O'Brien, and W. I. N. MacEwan. The secretary is Mr. P. H. Windsor.

The 46th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on August 4.

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Company Report

# The British Central Africa Company, Limited

## Welcome Improvements in Results from Tea Estates

### Nyasaland Government's Land Policy Offers No Lasting Solution

#### Mr. Donald C. Brook's Statement to the Shareholders

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held yesterday in London, MR. DONALD C. BROOK, F.S.A.A., the chairman, presided.

The following are extracts from his statement to the members:

Since the close of the year under review Mr. Dodds-Parker, M.P., accepted an invitation to join the Government and, consequently, resigned from the Board. To fill the vacancy, Sir John Higgins, G.C.M.G., M.C., who has had a distinguished career in the Colonies, has accepted an invitation to join the Board. The directors are of the opinion that his wide experience of Colonial administration will be of special value in connection with the land and political problems which present themselves in the management of our business.

The accounts, for the year ended September 30, 1953, show a welcome improvement, for you will observe the available profit is £90,111 compared with £59,745 last year. The increase is mainly due to the greater output of tea coupled with an improvement in prices realized during the year, and to better tobacco results.

#### Restoration of Capital Written Off in the Past

Of this amount of £99,214, provision absorbs no less than £61,020, leaving £38,194 in appropriations and dividends. We have written £5,000 off our extraordinary expenditure and have placed £10,000 to serve for contingencies, leaving £23,194, of which the board recommend a dividend of 10% and a bonus of 5%.

The directors feel that in view of the improvement generally in the company's position, and in regard to provisions which have been made in recent years, that some modest restoration of capital should be made. It is, therefore, proposed to distribute £20,000 of the capital reserve and to distribute it in the ratio of three new units for each 20 existing units of 2s. held on July 14, 1953.

#### Crops

The output of our principal crops, together with comparative figures for the previous year, are as follows:

Year ended September 30, 1953	1952
Tobacco	233,173 lb. 180,379 lb.
Soya	554 tons 655 tons
Sunflower	79 tons 174 tons
Tea	1,528,250 lb. 1,262,028 lb.
Tung	138,614 lb. 432,975 lb.

The weight of tea manufactured during the year under review, was 1,528,250 lb., as compared with 1,257,008 lb. in the previous year. Prospects for the coming year, based on production to the end of May, 1954, are 1,532,252 lb. compared with 1,271,900 lb. made to the end of May, 1953, indicate a crop of some

1,750 to 1,850 million pounds, despite grave shortage of rain. Auction prices during the current year have been buoyant and we have secured good prices for our tea.

Due to the lack of rain since the beginning of 1954, which has been less than in any of the past 10 years, the 82 acres of tea plants in December, 1953, may unfortunately suffer a high percentage of losses. Sprayers which are mechanically watered are in good condition and an ample quantity of stump should be available for the next planting season.

The tea factories at Chisungu and Mandali have operated well during the year under review. Having regard to the new acreage of tea, which will be in production in the next few years, it is clear that a third factory will soon have to be built. Plans for this have been considered, but are held pending clarification of the Government's land policy. Dr. C. S. Harter, P.M., has again visited the estates and has reported favourably on the condition and on the manner in which the farms are managed.

#### Land and Tenure

As members are doubtless aware, during the year to September 30, 1953, considerable political unrest occurred in the Southern Province of Nyasaland about relations with the Rhodesians and which, even at this time, is still causing considerable disturbance. It is very busy on our estates, but, I am glad to say, our tea factories and estates are able to work without interruption; this reflects great credit on the actions of our tea estates managers and staff and on African labour. The theory of Federation as a rather nebulous form of grievance to explain, and the payment of rent in accordance with the Africans on the Estate Ordinance was selected by the agitators as a practical basis of dissatisfaction.

I should explain that an African becomes a resident African on rent by virtue of having 1/2 acre of estate, other than in a compound, for a period of three years or more, in a hut that has not been erected by the estate owner. The ordinance states that once an African has become a resident African, he is entitled to a site for his hut, access to bathing waters, and to such land as he requires on which to grow sufficient food to sustain himself and his family. The law also provides that a resident African, or tenant, may be charged a maximum rent equal to three times the statutory minimum monthly wage or, alternatively, if the tenant works for the estate owner for five months in the year, wages as other employees, he should pay no rent. This in simple language is the law against the evils of which we hear so much in Parliament.

#### Government

The Government of Nyasaland, in an explanatory leaflet published in date 1953 both in English and Chin-

years, said: "Some irresponsible people talk about *tanga* as if it were some strange and unpleasant idea introduced by the Europeans to vex the Africans. *Tanga* is no new or strange idea. It is found all over the world, and is nothing more than the system of paying or giving something in return for the use of something. So it is with land ownership. If the land belongs to a person or persons who have no title to the land (such as companies who hold their estates on a Certificate of Claim issued by the Government) then those who wish to live on, or have gardens on part of, that estate must have the consent of the owner and must make some regular payment by way of rent or give something in return for having their gardens on the estate.

The *tanga* system on estates started long ago, when the owners of the estates allowed people to come and settle on part of the estates on condition that they helped the owner with their work, or, if they did not wish to accept full employment with the owner, they had to pay rent in return for occupying part of his estate. This system worked well. The people had a place on which to settle, and the owners of the estates knew that the tenants would help them by turning out for work when they were needed. In fact the tenants were lucky because if they worked for the estate owner they were paid the same wages as other people but because they turned out for work, they did not have to pay rent."

#### How "Tanga" Operates

The maximum rent is 52s. 6d. per annum, but we only charge our tenants 20s. per annum. In 1951 tenants on 6,064 huts on our estates elected to pay rent, and £4,004, or approximately 66% was paid. In 1952, there were 5,898 huts and £3,408, or about 59% was paid. During the year under review 5,861 huts were let but, due to the agitation referred to above, only 291% approximately 151% was paid, despite the Government letter to which I have referred.

During the same period of years, some 2,500 holders of huts elected to work for us and carried out their obligations, whilst a similar number of hut holders were exempted from rent, due to old age, and other reasons specified in the Ordinance. In addition, a certain number of hut holders are exempt from rent because they own gardens which the Company purchases at controlled prices.

For example, we purchased during the year, in small lots, not less than 989,627 lb. of beans representing approximately the produce of some 3,000 acres of our land. We also purchased considerable quantities of maize to feed our stock. We therefore maintain that in certain areas these tenants are as much part of the development of our land as any other of our activities.

It is nothing unfair about any of the arrangements as described, and it is a tragedy there should be any loosening of the contractual arrangements which the Africans have learnt to respect.

#### Proposed Government Purchase of Land

During my visit to Malaya in May, 1954, I attended a meeting at which we were invited by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to present our representations from the landowners, that *tanga*, which you will have gathered is nothing more than paying for what one has, is a system which is justified in its usefulness, and should be progressively brought to an end. The Government proposes to do this by purchasing land which is occupied by African tenants, and securing that any undeveloped and uncultivated lands are either put to use within a reasonable period of, if they are suitable for settlement by Africans, are acquired by Government, in order to assist Government in their present dilemma, we have

voluntarily suggested three areas of land, totalling about 1,000 acres, which might be purchased by them.

Personally, I can see no reason why Africans should not continue to live on our lands as our tenants, working for us if they want to, as a normal part of the multi-racial system of living which must come in the territory. This presupposes that Government will use the ordinary resources at their command to see that the laws of the country are obeyed and that legal obligations of the Africans are fully carried out. It is a pity we should realize that less than 4% of the total area of Nyasaland now remains in the hands of European estate owners, and the other 96% is already State land available to Africans without payment of rent.

#### Land Required for Development

In connexion with the Government desire to take over lands heavily populated by Africans, those Africans residing on valuable land we require for development, and which we must make every effort to retain, if we are to be dispossessed of these lands which are necessary for the proper economic development not only of this company but of the Protectorate itself, proper compensation will have to be paid to the company, as our future earning capacity will be seriously diminished by the loss of these areas.

I do not consider the present policy of the Government will result in any orderly lasting solution of the land problem that will happen when the whole of the tenants' and so-called undeveloped part of the 96% in European hands has been acquired by the State. Much of the area of land we now have undeveloped is in the vicinity of developed areas and is scheduled for ultimate development. These areas are not undeveloped through negligence or inaction but because agricultural progress must of necessity be of a deliberate nature and the country does not lend itself to large scale mechanical development. Indeed, so far as our valuable potential tea areas are concerned, we were denied any development during the war period and up to March 1948 by the International Tea Restriction Scheme.

#### Revision Required

I consider the whole question of land tenure and Native immigration requires revision. If Malaya with its teeming population, has had, during the past 25 years, an adequate system of land law and registration for its closely populated multi-racial community, why cannot Nyasaland re-organize itself on a realistic basis?

Representatives of London European companies and estates operating in Nyasaland have expressed grave misgivings about the practical interpretation and fulfilment of the proposed land policy, and in submitting their views to the Secretary of State for the Colonies have asked for further consideration of certain aspects of the matter.

#### Conclusion

In conclusion I should like to thank our general manager, Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, M.L.C., and all his staff, for their loyal and efficient manner in which they have carried out their duties during the year. Our thanks are also due to those who were called out to assist special constables and who assisted in quelling the disturbances to which I have referred. Our secretary, Mr. L. B. Armstrong, and his staff in London have rendered first class service during the year, and we much appreciate their efforts.

This report and accounts were adopted and the retiring directors, Sir John Hyggens, B.C.M.G., M.C., and Mr. Geoffrey S. Napier-Ford, were re-elected. At a subsequent extraordinary general meeting the board's capitalization proposals were approved.



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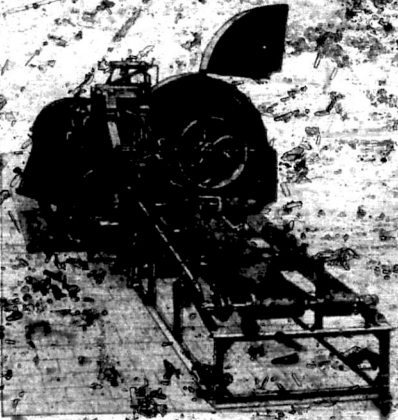
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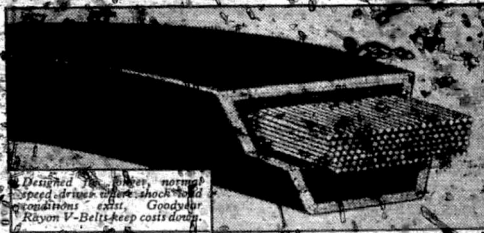


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Founder and Editor:  
F. S. JOHNSON

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT HAS BEEN OUR UNHAPPY DUTY for a long time to point to the glaring deficiencies of what has purported to be settler leadership in Kenya. That has been done in these pages only because it was obvious that continuing future to discover and alist leadership which would give Kenya a clear sense of direction must seriously prejudice the communities in the Colony and the neighbouring territories. Every body in Kenya or closely connected with that country has been aware for months of the disharmonies which have made it farcical to regard the European Elector Members' Organization (now called an Association) as representing the views of the electorate, or even of its elected spokesmen. The fourteen elected members have been said by opinion on the spot to represent twenty-one opinions, because about half of them would have at least two views on any subject. Those other two last men they had met. That quip is symptomatic of the public disillusionment to give them their due, some of the elected members are themselves bedevilled as their critics; and the settle critics must bear some of the blame for the present position, if only because seven of the fourteen constituencies were too lethargic to find candidates to contest the last general election. That path is now reported to be a Kenyan, who, recognizing the desirability and inevitability of the present form, would welcome a few by-elections.

The latest proof of the political ignorance of those whom Kenya has elected to the legislature is given by the manifesto issued by the newly formed United Country Party and published on another page. The central purpose is to create a rift between all elements of the population, and to erode confidence and will to work together.

But the party has no present intention of practising what it preaches; the founders have decided not to enrol non-European as members "until such conditions have been achieved." What a way of "uniting" and strengthening all those who believe that only by racial co-operation can Kenya make real progress! What a way of promoting inter-racial harmony, confidence and co-operation! So lamentable a beginning makes nonsense of the whole idea. Such ineptness could be dismissed as the bungling of amateurs if it were the product of well-intentioned theorists entirely lacking political experience. But the signatories of this document include Mr Michael Blundell and Mr W. B. Havelock (who both hold portfolios in the Government of Kenya) and four other members elected to the Legislative Council to represent European constituencies, Mrs. A. R. Shaw, Mr. W. D. Goselink, Mr. Norman Harris, and Mr. G. Usher. They ought to have known what they were doing. If they did, the affront which they have publicly administered to the moderate Asian and African leaders is the more vexatious, if they did not, their judgment is evidently not to be trusted.

It is staggering to encounter the supposition that the right way to encourage confidence in moderate settler opinion is for its leaders to tell non-European moderates that they may not now associate themselves with an effort to promote an inter-racial approach to the problems of their country, but that if they do associate to form within their own communities bodies analogous to the United Country Party, they may by proof of good behaviour qualify at some future date for individual membership of the U.C.P. Any fair-minded man would reject such insulting discrimination and patronage; and unless the non-European moderate leaders were men of

spirit they would not have stood out against their own extremists—who have again been strengthened by this folly of European politicians. If reactionary Europeans had taken such a line, there would have been little damage and less surprise; but that the moderate section of the elected members should have committed the error of foolhardiness and do great injury to good race relations. A moment's thought should have sufficed to kill any suggestion that in the conditions of Kenya a multi-racial party could be successfully advocated by a uni-racial political party.

The method advocated by the C.P. as distinct from the more policy, will do incalculable harm. In Kenya it will enable those Africans and Asians who do not want political understanding with the resident European community to

**Fruits Of Folly** attack the moderate African and Asian leaders as agitators who were backed by Europeans. Not believing in genuine co-operation, were now to be taken in the direction of inter-racial co-operation. All Europeans will dismiss the charge of trickery, but those of liberal outlook may well feel that the cause of good relations has been recklessly weakened by those who should have been most careful to protect it, while those who still imagine that the white community may live to itself alone will be encouraged to feel, certainly erroneously, that even those who denounced that idea from public platforms were merely paying lip service to a current fashion. The Government must be embarrassed by the statement. Its timing could scarcely have been worse for one hundred members of Commonwealth legislatures are about to visit Kenya.

United Kingdom the manifesto will further damage a Colony whose reputation is damaged so often. It is a folly, but those whose dual duty is to protect her good name and to fashion wise, tolerant, long-term policies for the benefit of all the inhabitants without regard to colour or creed.

Nothing is more important to Kenya than to assure racial bitterness and encourage understanding between the races. Those twin objectives can be reached only if European Africans, Asians, and Arabs

**A Grave Disservice** move forward together towards their. Maximum consultation and association in common problems are needed if mutual trust is to be developed. Indeed, the main purpose of the Mottelson constitution was to demonstrate that principle. It has been accepted by the spokesmen for all the communities, and no responsibility of theirs is more immediate and continuous than that of promoting inter-racial co-operation. That the founders of a party named after the ideal of a united country should fail so signally in so elementary a matter is saddening. They were not even challenged to pioneer in a new field, for they had examples in the mission, social, and even in the political field. The Capricorn Society, the East African, is at work in Kenya, Tanganyika, the Rhodesias, and Nyasaland on a major political problem with study groups composed in each of those five territories of European, Africans, and Asians. By practicing what they preach they command the attention even of their critics. By preferring spiritless expediency to courageous principle Mr. Byrdell, Mr. Hayelock, and Mr. Harris, the three prime movers in the new Country Party, have done Kenya a grave disservice.

*Notes By The Way*

**Ungracious Thanks**

In Mr. Egan thinks at all about the Sudan, he should have been shocked by some of the statements of the recently elected Prime Minister, Ismail el Azhari, when he commended the British Government's Compensation Bill to the House of Representatives. He had been determined, he said, not to thank the British until their Government had met the Sudan's needs, but the Bill compelled him to thank them, and he was not done graciously, for he proceeded to explain that the country was in a sorry plight, and that the officials who are now receiving more than 100,000 £ a year are now receiving more than 100,000 £ a year, and who would otherwise be unemployed. The Prime Minister further explained that the Sudan is faced with a team of Oxford and Cambridge graduates, not with the rank and file of

a foreign State, as has happened in some colonized countries.

**Tools of Cairo Junta**

THE FULL force of the Cairo Junta has not yet reached London, but the geographic reports are enough to indicate the mischievous attitude of the politicians who now control the Sudan. The Oxford and Cambridge graduates who were in the Sudan when their slight references were made to the Sudanese as being a civil service as any country has ever had, has lost their guidance almost at a stroke. Mr. Eden, instead of standing firm on behalf of the Sudanese, set out to appease an ungrateful junta of Egyptians. For more than half a century the Sudanese have depended on British protection, British administration, and British inspiration.



In consequence of Foreign Office folly the Egyptians now bluff, bribe, and browbeat their political tools in the Sudan. But the calculations of Cairo may yet result in the bloodshed which flowed daily in the Sudan under the British through law and order.

**A Year Too Late**

THE GOVERNMENT OF NYASALAND, which is considered in reformed East and Central African circles to be more out of touch with its public than any other Administration between the Limpopo and the Nile, is apparently determined to advertise its indifference to public opinion in the Mother Country also for it was not until last week (July 15) to be precise, that the annual report of the Protectorate for 1952 - the report for 1953 was published. The report for 1953, of course, have appeared ere this, and to issue the 1952 document now is a gross waste of public money and a demonstration of disregard for the public interest. I hope that some of the non-official members of the Legislative Council will protest emphatically against this inexcusable procrastination. Incidentally, I recommend to their special attention pages 138 and 139, which list the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. Then at the foot of page 138, heading "Weights and Measures" it is to be seen that the eight weights in the Administration of Nyasaland, and that nine measures need to be taken to bring a sense of reality and urgency into the conduct of the business of this delightful country.

**Does the C.J. Remember?**

A FRIEND has just told me of an interesting incident in the early life in East Africa of a man who has since become a Chief Justice. For stubborn refusal to relinquish after malaria he was hailed by an indignant medical officer before a magistrate, who formally reminded him of a circular from the Chief Secretary of the territory which authorized stoppage of pay in the case of Government servants who declined to obey the orders of a doctor in such matters. Whether that lesson from a representative of the law persuaded the young administrative officer to transfer to the Legal Department is not mentioned by my correspondent, who does, however, say: "He was a pleasant lad, but only a poor administrator. His heart was in the law." Is quarantine to be credited with starting him up the ladder which led to a Chief Justiceship?

**Mr. John Riley**

MR. JOHN RILEY, whose on his way back to East Africa with his family in the UGANDA, is chairman and managing director of Malimani, Gepp (East Africa), Ltd., and a director of the parent company in London. After spending some years in the family business in Liverpool he went to East Africa in 1929 to join a well-known house. In 1942 he was elected chairman of the East African Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, and was thereafter for four years Price and Produce Controller, and afterwards and successively secretary to the Economic Control Board and Director of Economic Control. When he returned to join the staff of the East African Office in London, but the call of Africa was too strong and he returned to Tanganyika as Director of the Sugar Survey. It was in 1951 that he joined the company of which he is now chairman.

**Misnamed**

DECIDING UPON A NAME, whether for a child, a domestic animal, a house, or a vessel, has its manifold difficulties. In one direction there is the use of words of conventional usage, and in the opposite to do something out of the ordinary, and so make easier the identification of the subject or object in

question. There is much to be said for that principle, but it is manifestly open to misuse which may irritate or anger the observer. What is to be said for instance, about calling a motor launch *Mau Mau*? When I saw a new craft bearing that name in a delightful little bay, contemplation of the scenery gave way to thoughts about the mentality of the man or woman who could make such a choice. It seems to have been done from ignorance, for the Press of the whole world has for nearly two years given prominence to reports of the outrages committed, often against inoffensive and defenceless women and children, by the bestial adherents of that subversive and mystic movement. Had the name been *Masai*, *Somali*, or *Zulu*, I should have been mildly interested but not surprised, even *Nikaw* might have passed without comment. But not *Mau Mau*! Into a peaceful, beautiful, isolated anchorage it introduced visions of ghastly crimes, rites and indescribable barbarity, and contempt of man and God.

**Lion in the House**

A FRIEND who recently visited the Longoro game reserve in Portuguese East Africa has told me of an experience for which I can recall no parallel. While moving about a large plain (which was crowded with all kinds of animals) he came upon a group of abandoned rest-houses. Stopping the car he jumped out, and was about to enter one of them when the guide shouted warning that a lion might be within. Not regarding the warning seriously he went inside, to find nothing but the bay walls. After several of couple of hours photographing and filming the game, the car was headed home wards. When it reached the abandoned camp again a lioness was seen sprawled across the threshold of the house which my friend had inspected. It took no more of the film process until the car was within 10 feet, when it shifted to the back doorway. When it had been photographed in that position the car moved to the front porchway, and the process of movement continued until the beast, growing weary of the attentions of the cameraman, leaped off into the grass. Has any reader of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA knowledge of similar occurrence?

**On the Target**

ONE NEWSPAPER ONLY - EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA - was, so far as I am aware, able to forecast the amount of additional aid which the Government would provide for Kenya. A fortnight ago it was predicted in Notes By The Way that the Imperial Government would provide a further £3m, mainly by way of grants. A week later there was a further reference to the subject with the suggestion that of the £3m, not more than £1m to £1.5m would be in grants. While that suggestion was being played the Secretary of State for the Colonies told the House of Commons that there was to be a grant of £4m, and another free loan of £3m. The *E. & R.* can notch up another "scop" on an important matter.

**Sackcloth**

THE NAME of Mrs. Arthur Fawcus should have appeared in the list of members of the London Committee of the cause of Kenya given in this paper last week. The omission occurs in the annual report issued in Kenya, but EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA knew better and should not have fallen into the trap. I shall ask the editor to don sackcloth if the omission is of the original error will wear sack cloth.

**British Resident**

A BRITISH LETTER, Chief Secretary in Kenya has announced that Sir John Rankine as British Resident in Zanzibar.

# The United Country Party's First Manifesto

## Kenya Challenged to Tackle A Problem Hitherto Evaded

THE MANIFESTO issued in Nairobi by the recently formed United Country Party of Kenya is in the following terms:

"The political alternatives before the people of Kenya are the cold domination by one race, a political division of the country into communal areas, or the formation of a Government based on co-operation between the main races.

"The acceptance of the Lyttelton proposals has sharply divided opinion in the country between these three alternatives. The United Country Party has been formed by a group of Europeans who are certain that the third of these alternatives is the right answer to Kenya's future. They believe that the first alternative is neither possible nor desirable, and that the second would be an abdication of the responsibility of present Governmental authorities, and would be economically and strategically disastrous.

"It is the party's policy therefore to unite and strengthen a race, who believe that only by racial co-operation can Kenya attain prosperity and make real progress.

"Through co-operation between the main races the people of Kenya must work out the type of constitution best fitted to their needs, must be assured, however, that the Lyttelton proposals in detail, or indeed any pre-conceived form of parliamentary representation, will necessarily provide the ultimate answer, the extent of the influence exercised by any community in the Government of the country must be determined by the degree of the contribution it makes to the development of the country.

### Nine-Point Programme

The aims of the United Country Party are:

(1) To establish respect for the law so as to provide the stability necessary for the development of the Colony's natural resources and to permit of economic, social and political progress.

(2) To support the principle of multi-racial government on the basis of communalism, as conceived in the Lyttelton proposals.

(3) To advise the responsible Government to support the Crown and to develop realistically the possibilities of local government in all areas.

(4) To protect and maintain the standards of civilization attained by more advanced sections of the population and to raise the standards of the more backward peoples.

(5) To fight all forms of extreme racialism, whether of African, Asian, or European origin.

(6) To aid the progress of the African people, and to give practical recognition to the advancement that should naturally ensue.

(7) Within the framework of the party policy to maintain liaison at parliamentary level with members of other races who have similar aims.

(8) To create between all elements of the population harmony, mutual confidence, and the will to work together. When such conditions have been achieved the party, although initially European, sees no reason why any individual who accept the party policy should not be considered for membership.

(9) To maintain the present powers of the High-Landed Board and the Native Lands Trust Board, and to promote the maximum development in these areas.

"Having made the choice to support the idea of a multi-racial government, the United Country Party has

taken up the challenge that has been issued by a political and often hostile world.

"It is a challenge which must be accepted or rejected by every man and woman in Kenya—whatever their race, whatever their colour.

"The challenge is this: Have you the courage to show the world that we in Kenya can tackle a problem that has always been evaded? Are you willing to show that it is possible for men, of any race, to colour their skin to live together in peace and work together to create a united country?

### The Challenge

"The United Country Party now throws down the challenge to you: If your answer to the challenge is 'yes' as it is ours, join the United Country Party. We are convinced that each community must decide whether to prosper in partnership or be damned in isolation.

"There can be no evasion, no sitting on the fence, no situation throughout Africa is deteriorating. Will you make the effort to arrest that process?"

Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.

## Mr. George Usher's View

TOO MANY PEOPLE IN KENYA are suffering from bogies, said Mr. G. O. Usher, M.L.C. for the Embasa constituency, when he met journalists shortly after his arrival in London. There was too much shadow-boxing, too much suspicion, too much stress and strain.

He emphasized that he was not speaking as chairman of the Nairobi committee of the Voice of Kenya, which eschewed party politics, but as one of the founders of the new United Country Party, which has the support of six of the 44 European elected members in the Legislature. The membership rolls were now open, at present to Europeans only. The nine-point programme issued by the party could not be a clarion call, for it was no more than commonsense.

Europeans in Kenya were perhaps unduly sensitive to public opinion in England as expressed in some quarters, as they did not like the folk at home to think that migration had changed their character. Kenya Europeans were generally very fond of Africans, and dealt with them much more successfully than could be done by the doctrinaire politicians in Great Britain who were so prone to preach and suggest ready-made solutions.

### Tempo of Progress

Kenya Europeans might desire the advancement of Africans, but only if they could be no profit for anybody in a course which excluded them from their natural progress. Many people in East Africa were disturbed by the tendency to rush things, and hoped that the tempo of progress would be slow. This did not mean that there was any plan to discourage Africans; on the contrary, it was necessary for them to pull their full economic weight and that they were not yet doing. The country was a low-cost economy. Responsible Europeans recognized that that vicious circle must be broken and that greater inducements must be offered.

The founders of the United Country Party believed that multi-racialism represented good citizenship and that it would provide the best means of the settlement of differences.

Asked why Mr. Welwood, one of the first Europeans to be entrusted with a portfolio, had decided to join the party, Mr. Usher said that Mr. Welwood feared that its formation might split the European community and hinder the efforts to overcome the emergency.

Although it appeared that the Government of Kenya was not a multi-racial one, and would welcome the creation of similar groups in other races. For Africans the question was whether they would decide to drop "hot external" issues and work with the new party, by hot external politics he meant the particular



concern with Congress politics in India, which are near to Communist and extremist political commitments in the United Kingdom. Mr. A. B. Patel, the most influential Indian leader in Kenya, was a sincere supporter of inter-racial government, and it was to be hoped that the Kenya Indian Congress would take the same view.

The representative of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA asked if Mr. Patel would not be handicapped in dealing with the extremists in that body by the decision that he and other moderate non-European leaders might not join the new party at once. Would their influence on the side of moderation not be strengthened by their admission to the new party of respectable people of any race who identify themselves to work for its objectives?

Mr. Usher did not adopt that point of view; he felt that Asians and Africans ought to develop separate but similar organizations of their own and work for close cooperation between the three groups before there could be any question of non-Europeans being admitted to individual membership of the U.C.P. Ultimately the party would become multi-racial in which prospect a number of European prominent in public life in the Colony would not be displeased.

Asked whether such people had been reminded that Sir Sir Godfrey Huggins had stood for the admission to party politics in Rhodesia of Africans qualified for the franchise, and why Kenya should reject a policy satisfactory to Rhodesia, Mr. Usher replied that some people in Kenya to whose attention that circumstance had been brought pointed out that it was a case of Europeans leaving Southern Rhodesia.

Were they so completely out of touch with the world, the questioner asked again, that they were unaware that the rate of increase in the white population of Southern Rhodesia since the war had been paralleled nowhere in the Commonwealth?

Mr Stephen King-Hall's Comments

There is no future of any kind for Europeans in Kenya who think in terms of a permanent and dominant position on the basis of racial characteristics expressed in the idea "My skin is white; therefore I am a factually superior kind of man," writes Sir

Stephen King-Hall in the current issue of the National News-Letter.

This trend of white settlement continues: "The Zulus have a saying: 'If we go backward we die; if we go forward we die; let us go forward and die.' There is at any rate a chance that these white men in Kenya go forward, and in their own long-term interests place their intelligence, education and resources at the service of their non-white fellow nationals, the white men will not die. I use the word 'die' in the sense of having to leave the country. The settlers in Kenya are pioneers or the children of pioneers in the physical sense, and many of their homes show how well they have done the job."

They now have another and more difficult job to pioneering in front of them - to pioneer in the creation of a multi-racial society. Any Kenyan to whom this heavy task does not appeal would be well advised to sell up and come back to Europe.

The British Parliament will have to ask the taxpayer in the U.K. to put up a not a penny towards the various schemes of the economic and social character now being considered for the rehabilitation of the Kikuyu and the educational and advancement of the 5 million African Kenyans. It is my opinion that the British taxpayer will put up this money if he is convinced that the white population in Kenya is sincerely attempting to make a go of a multi-racial society. If the taxpayer in Britain is not so convinced by deeds as well as words, the Government in Britain will be unable to get the money.

It may seem hard to some of our friends in Kenya, who have made lovely homes there and whose plans have hitherto been limited to working hard on their farms, that I should tell them that from now onwards they must all be politicians (in the widest sense of the word) and will not only on their farms and for their own immediate gain, but also active in dozens of different ways in the education of Africans from their barbarism into Christian civilization; but this is the truth. On reflection, I used the wrong word when I wrote "politician"; the task and the vocation to which the white men and women in Kenya must now dedicate themselves is better expressed by the word "missionary".

Bishop of Mombasa on Kenya's Maladjustments

Spiritual Barrenness in the Midst of Material Prosperity

ONE CAN DISMISS, and do well by dismissing, the busybody attitude towards Kenya and her problems of the individuals and small groups of people who seem to thrive on knowing a fact about things of the true nature of which they are largely ignorant, and about which they are prepared to do nothing but talk and go on talking.

The sad and grievous thing about these few, first that they are too busy disposed to do anything when it comes to the issue of nations speaking louder than words, and, secondly, that they seem to be, at sixes and sevens, among themselves. This results or tends to result, in extravagant outbursts, sometimes from the pulpits, sometimes in daily cyclostyled broadsheets, and we are apt to take offence at such things.

Excitations and Rejoinders

But while extremists of whatever colour in Kenya associate themselves with liberal approaches to our many pressing problems, and themselves eliminate at the Kenya end, we must not be deceived if their counterparts, albeit possibly occupying a place at a different end of the political spectrum, make rejoinder here.

On the several occasions on which I have visited England during the last 27 years I have never found, as I do now, such a responsible concern about the affairs in Kenya amongst ordinary, intelligent people.

Being a slightly abbreviated report of a broadcast talk given last Sunday in the B.B.C.'s "Calling East Africa" programme.

They feel a desire to share with us in active concern about Kenya.

The audiences which I have addressed have varied in size from a few dozen in a drawing room or a couple of dozen in a roomed room in the House of Lords to several thousands in the Festival Hall and Empress Hall in London and the Free Trade Hall in Manchester. Congregations have varied, from packed village churches to the vast congregation which filled St. Paul's Cathedral this afternoon.

But everywhere there has been a realisable desire for a more balanced view of the Kenya situation than the average level of the daily, often sensational Press-reporting affords; and there is a desire to help where help can be given. The Churches are behind us in our determination that we must find our approaches to the solution of our problems in the practical application of the Christian faith to everyday life in our plural society.

I had never thought that the Mau Mau oaths and oaths represented a reversion to pagan savagery in the way that was often supposed, with the implication of almost cynical despair at ever being able effectively to incorporate African peoples into a plural society without any fear of subsequent irrational reversions. Terror and barbarism must have some explanation.

Common Symbolism

Stripped of these superficial aspects which make the oaths patently Kikuyu, there is revealed a symbolism of our sociology. Friends assure me that it is common to the oaths and oaths of maladjusted men in human society. In the old days, whether the rough-boy gangsters in the East End of London, the Chicago New World underworld, the declining elements of the poorer life of cities or among the Masses and Jetties of the growing populations of the U.S.A.

On the one hand it is the consequence of cumulative maladjustment in the material world, where industrial and social evolution still goes on. On the other hand it is a result of the consequence of the impact of the materialist and secular west on the closed cycle of African tribalism. Arnold Toynbee has said that the west can provide a most able commentary on the consequent maladjustments.

of the south of the Sahara was for centuries the world's largest slave-depot. When the impact of the west burst open the isolation that this afforded, it brought also the new city culture of which Africa had been largely if not wholly ignorant. Although these cities are largely in Kenya, the Kenyan has proved the largest element in the amorphous city of the African continent. It is they who live in the cities, and it is they who are the most advanced. It was on the East African coast that the Mau Mau terror had its greatest breeding ground of discontent.

The cult of cities has changed. The compact and integrated communities that were cities in the past had a citizenship inspired by a civic sense based on a lively tradition. They enjoyed a constant interplay with the life of the country, as still do the up-country towns of Kenya such as Kisumu and Eldoret, or even the African population of Nairobi.

But modern industrialism in the Old World has produced little more than a vast community of ratepayers, one of whose expressed ambitions is not to know the people next door. Stand on London Bridge any morning at 8.30 or outside Charing Cross or Waterloo, and see the railway system disgorging its grim, expressionless masses whose life is taken up in the amorphous city, where clocking in and clocking out and a weekly wage packet are major elements in existence.

#### Impact of the West

Such city conditions have been reproduced with what one writer describes as "dreadful faithfulness" in the Colonial world, and the problems of human misadjustment which confront Church and State in the Old World's new cities and industrial areas confront us also wherever the impact of the west has effected its fiercest consequences in the new towns and cities which have grown up among Colonial and coloured peoples.

Primarily our problem is one of spiritual barrenness in the midst of material prosperity. Economic aid may be necessary, and indeed on a large scale, in the development of Kenya, but a purely economic approach will not solve our problems. We must cease to think of ourselves as Indians or of Africans as "units of man-power"; nor may we continue to describe our housing problem in terms of the need for so many "units of bed space." We need to recognize that "these also are men," and that the fundamental need is the need of the spirit. New securities must be inspired by new civic senses in which all are participants.

Old tribalism provided a set of securities which could be not least from the subtle infiltration of western civilization in the

simplest and most personal elements of everyday living. If Christianity is to succeed in providing the new set of securities which Church and State must share in supplying, it must offer itself as a living faith which is a pattern for living in the midst of the hard realities of the workaday world. For this involves the Church in thinking of new patterns of evangelism. One writer has put it very succinctly: "Until this clergy learn to evangelize other than through morning prayer or Sunday Eucharist and sermon, the local world cannot be their vocation."

It must be no narrow, self-centered term which the Church offers to the unadjusted societies of Kenya. That is why we are planning to use mobile units in the rural areas and settlement centres in the towns. To quote another writer: "The Bible clearly shows that God is interested in the welfare of nations and people, in legislation as well as in love, in hygiene as well as in holiness, in work as well as in worship; and God's people are everywhere responsible to Him for seeing that the whole of their national life is ordered as justly and wholesomely as possible."

#### Christian Responsibilities

We Europeans in Kenya have to learn more of what our Christian responsibilities are in terms of life in a plural society, for unless we both learn the lessons and practise them ourselves we have no hope of persuading Africans or Asians to do the same.

I am proud of the great work that the ministers of our Church are doing in Kenya—the African clergy in their dangerous and lovely tasks, the European missionary staffs in their shepherding of missionary pastoral activity, as well as in schools and hospitals. But I am also proud to remember the great work that our chaplains and their church councils as well as such an organization as the Sunday school-by-post are doing both in terms of direct pastoral activity amongst our own people and in terms of bridge-building activities involving African Christian communities.

I hope that this work may be strengthened by teaching missions in the several dioceses in 1955, so that we may learn more effectively how to tackle the great tasks which confront us as we move out to the Christian Frontier where the Church meets the world's need.

## Opening of Mtwara Port in Tanganyika

### Sir Edward Twining's Faith in Its Future

THE BORT OF MTWARA, 35 miles north of the border of Portuguese East Africa and 245 miles south of Dar-es-Salaam, was formally opened last Saturday by Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

The quay wall of 1,243 feet was built by Messrs. Balfour, Beatty & Co. Ltd. by a new method—the use of 50-ton grooved steel blocks of concrete, which are usually blocks of seven or eight tons are used. It was on January 22 last that the first ocean-going ship, the British India Line's S.S. *URLANA*, berthed alongside to discharge and load general cargo. Five days earlier, an oil tanker, *BRITISH ENTERPRISE*, had anchored in the stream.

Mtwara harbour is a deep lagoon 4½ miles long and 1½ miles across.

The new railway province railway connects the port with Ruvo, Mtwara, Mtwara and Nachingwea, the present railhead, 132 miles from the sea.

#### The Governor

Sir EDWARD TWINING, 62, has a record of his work:

"Milton in 'Paradise Lost' described Kiva as the fairest city in the Orient, and undoubtedly it was a centre of considerable trade. Traditionally the Southern

Province has been a great granary and considerable quantities of food used to be exported, but the Maji Maji rebellion of 1905 was a grave setback. A very large number of people perished—some authorities say 120,000—while a great many more dispersed, and it is only in recent years that the province has recovered. Even now, with an area the size of England, the population does not exceed one million."

#### Danger of Abandonment

The groundnut scheme brought hope, but when it was apparent that all was not going well, hope was replaced by despondency. When in December, 1950, I was returning home and took with me the Seychelles Governor Leslie and Andy Pike, who was then provincial commissioner, to discuss the future of the groundnut scheme, I saw a very real danger of the work on the port and the railway being abandoned and the scheme which was entering into the life of the province being extinguished. We put everything we had on the scales.

Andy Pike produced a development plan for the province which a few years previously would have seemed fantastic, but which still forms the basis, and a realistic basis too, on which we are working. The Tanganyika Government agreed to pay for the exten-



side of the railway 75 miles beyond Nachingwea to open up more territory and as a pointer to its ultimate destination, Lake Nyasa. Our proposals were accepted and the work on the port and railway proceeded.

The cost of building these works has greatly exceeded the estimate and the revised total is now 10m. D.M. Government has agreed, subject to the approval of Parliament, to forego the repayment of 4m. D.M. capital and the interest thereon, so as to reduce the capital investment to a reasonable figure, estimated at about £2.5m. The East African Railways and Harbours Administration will therefore fix the annual renewal charges, about £5,000 a year, for so long as deficits are experienced, while the Tanganyika Government has agreed to assume responsibility for the amortisation of the net operating deficits on the re-capitalisation of the port.

"Owing to the heavy expenditure which has to be met in replacing the wooden sleepers by steel ones, it has been decided to defer the extension of the railway beyond Nachingwea until the capital which had been earmarked for this towards the end of re-sleeping."

**Gifts to British Government**

"We should be very grateful to the D.M. Government for the gifts of pumpkins which we are receiving, which will give the port an excellent chance of becoming an economic proposition within a reasonable period. The Tanganyika Government has taken a very commendable financial responsibility now, but as a long-term proposition are likely to gain, and the less they have to do and any deficit should stimulate us to develop the province as a happy marriage."

"The prince has claimed the right to call itself the Cinderella of many a prince. I concede this claim. But today Cinderella is being formally married to your Prince. Cinderella is the name of a port, and your pumpkin has been burned not in a golden coach, but onto a railway. I hope it is going to be a happy marriage."

"I have had my doubts about the prince, who has been so precocious in his youth. When I thought he was being firmly fixed to the seaside, he kept on slipping into the sea; and the pumpkin turned out to be a present to termites. But I have no doubt that your ugly mate to the north will fasten you to the future. I hope your marriage will be productive and that you will get credit to the tune which your fairy godmother has placed in you."

"To have my eyes fixed down to some hard facts, I very much prefer the conference, which will see their way to treat Mtwara as a berth port. The attempt to backwash the port as a result for taking sides in the dispute back was a failure. These risks have, in the course of time, been justified and the companies have prospered and grown and their names are now world famous. I commend to the Conference Lines a policy of boldness now, for I am sure that later they will not regret it. Meanwhile, I am glad to say that as a first step they have decided to reduce the rate to the same as at the new port, Manda in Portuguese East Africa."

"There has been an understandable hesitation in the minds of the public in deciding whether or not Mtwara had a chance of making good. The immediate prospects are better than we could have dared to hope. Production in the province this year is likely to be 75,000 tons, and it is estimated that not less than 20,000 tons will move over the Mtwara wharf."

**Appeal to Private Enterprise**

"In this huge area, blessed with a good rainfall, which is better distributed than in other parts of the Territory, the scope for increased production is great. To increase the rate of the imaginative, energetic and determination, there is a great deal of available land. Roads are being built in the future, and I am sure that private enterprise will be able to take advantage of these opportunities and come in to develop the country."

"Government's faith in the future of Mtwara is exemplified by the complete move of its principal headquarters here. The Railways and Harbours Administration has also moved. The programme of works includes, either built or building, 21 motor officers' quarters for Government staff, 12 for the Railways and 24 for the Harbours. Quarters for Government staff for the Railways, while 142 African houses have already been built by Government, which intends to continue to build at the rate of 100 a year. A school is planned for the Railway. A day school and primary school for African children to be built in the field, and what some may regard as important, a 100-bed increase in the prison accommodation."

"The Railways are building a central administrative block, loco workshops, slipways, and a minor dockyard. Sidings are going into the industrial area. The Posts and Telecommunications have produced a 24-hour office at Mtwara and Mikindani; 50 telephone subscriptions have already been con-

nected and 24 radio connections will be made this year. Private post boxes have been installed, and provision has been made for a new post office in the 1955 estimates. The Dar es Salaam Electric Supply Company is laying the town's 24-hour electricity supply on which they are to be guaranteed. Forty-nine commercial plots have now been laid out in addition to 27 plots in the industrial area, including a factory for processing cashew nuts."

"There is one service, water, about which I am not yet satisfied. It is absolutely vital to a port which is going to deal with ocean-going ships and be a railway terminus to have an adequate supply of good water. My advisers on this important matter are for ever trying to fool me off with ideas and proposals which seem to come to nothing except a little muddy liquid. I hope that they will take note of my protests and strain every effort to see that Mtwara can boast a first-class water supply."

"I am particularly glad to see here today H.M.E.A.S. ROSSLIND, in which we feel we have a deserving right, and I am most grateful to the direction of the Lakes Line for having invited a visit of Mrs. ROSE LYKES for this opening ceremony."

"I express my thanks and congratulations to all who have been concerned with the planning and execution of this work, and I pay particular tribute to the East African Railways and Harbours, who have never been gaunted by mishaps and setbacks, but have gone steadily forward with unflinching cooperation."

**Time Asset Obtained Cheaply**

MAJOR-GENERAL W. D. A. WILLIAMS, Commissioner for Transport in the East Africa High Commission, said that port and railway would have been a costly luxury if H.M. Government had not waived £33m. of the capital expenditure, so that a very fine asset had been obtained for less than half its value.

"The credit for negotiating so general a settlement was largely due to Mr. Kirby, his acting predecessor, and General Manager of the Railways and Harbours."

"We must appreciate the vision of that first mission, led by Major Eric Millbourn of the Ministry of Transport, who closest colleague during the last four years, who selected this site for the deep-water open ocean port. The engineers in their seven years of labour have suffered almost every difficulty and misfortune that engineers can dream of in their worst nightmares. Very great credit is due to the consultants, Messrs. Coode and Partners, to the port constructors, Messrs. Balfour, Beattie & Co., and to the engineering engineers of the Tanganyika Railways and Harbours, East Africa Railways and Harbours. The main engineering problem of the quay wall consists of nearly a million concrete blocks, each of which had to be floated into its appropriate position and guided to a fixed position under favourable conditions it would be a gigantic task. During the course of the operations they had to contend with the capsizing of their pontoons, the sinking of its masts, the loss of their steam tug, and even a freak cyclone, which drove most of their vessels adrift and, for magnificent salvage work would have wrecked them all on the reefs."

"The most alarming difficulty, however, has been when on two occasions the whole quay face started to subside and move bodily into the sea. I can imagine the despair with which the engineers saw £2m. and five years' work beginning to slide into the Indian Ocean. However, they managed to stop this process, and the wharf is now securely tied back into the moeland."

**Long-Term Vision**

"I hope to see the railway in time continuing into the Southern Highlands, and then in turn be connected with the Central line by a north-south line. To the main arterial roads, which will serve as feeder links, until all the productive areas in this great and varied country can in turn be tapped. This may be a long-term vision, but it must be a vision."

"This port, well located in the network of roads and rail services which is found in a developed country such as the United Kingdom, I should have no hesitation in assessing its capacity as at least 2,000 tons a year. At the end of this year the locomotives and rolling stock provided will be ample for the movement of the rate of 20,000 tons a year."

"Depending on an increase in business profits tax to 63% on profits between £20,000 and £30,000 and to 40% over £30,000, the Sudanese Minister of Finance said that the rate might be too big on businesses whose shareholdings were widely spread, but that almost without exception those liable to the 40% tax would be large international concerns which would receive rebate for the Sudan tax."





fully against sending the British Expeditionary Force to Europe in 1939. All the dangers of keeping troops in Egypt existed equally in Cyprus, Libya, or anywhere in the Middle East.

Our departure from Egypt would be interpreted throughout the Arab world as a sign of weakness. They would say: "You have only frightened the British out of the Middle East. We had gone from Palestine, Burma, India, the Sudan and now we were to go from Egypt. Any Government which was prepared to walk out of Egypt when we were there by the agreement of the Egyptian Government ought not to call itself Conservative."

Minister of State's Reply

MR. SELWYN LLOYD, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said in his reply:

"We shall continue to do all we can to secure genuine freedom of choice for the people of the Sudan. The forces of Sudanese nationalism and patriotism must be allowed a fair chance of expression; we have agreed to self-government to be followed by self-determination; and we shall continue to try to keep our word."

As to the charge in the Governor-General's Commission, we thought, and said, that it was a great pity that the sectarian balance and the balance between Government and Opposition on the commission should have been disturbed, but the matter had to be left to the Sudanese Parliament.

The Sudanese are a proud and very likeable people. There is genuine good feeling between our two races. We have done a great deal to deserve it by the record of our administration here, and I would advise my hon. friends to read the rather remarkable speech of the Sudanese Prime Minister in moving the Bill for compensation—a satisfactory Bill—in the Sudanese Parliament the other day. Considering that he was elected a member of an anti-British party, it really was quite a notable speech, and I must not take so gloomy a view of the future of Anglo-Sudanese relations as do some of my hon. friends."

MR. AMERY: "My right hon. and learned friend used the argument that the Sudanese must be able to assert their independence. Can we take it that H.M. Government are prepared to take whatever steps are necessary to achieve that?"

MR. LLOYD: "We shall do all in our power to see that the Sudanese have a free choice about their future, which was promised to them."

MR. PATRICK MATLAND: "Can my right hon. and learned friend tell us whether the Commonwealth countries concur in the eventual departure of British forces?"

MR. LLOYD: "I said that we have kept in close touch with Commonwealth Governments. We certainly have no reason to believe that that is not their view."

Sudan Sacrificed to Egypt

Sir Thomas Creed's Criticisms

SIR THOMAS CREED has again criticized Mr. Eden for his surrender to Egyptian pressure in regard to the Sudan. In another letter to *The Times*, he writes:

Mr. Wakenfield, who has accused the delay from early January to the Sudan Statute in the House of Commons to have been a result of the British and Egyptian Governments meeting on October 22, 1952, when the British Government made their first public declaration of support for the statute, on two grounds: (1) the Legislative Ordinance of 1952, and (2) the desire of the Government to secure the necessary association in support of the Statute.

Government's Ordinance

"(1) Under section 66 of the ordinance the Governor-General was empowered to bring the statute into force six months after its submission to the two Governments, and he was not bound to do so unless he had been notified in their agreement that he should not do so. There was nothing whatever in the ordinance to preclude the British Government from declaring their support of the statute at any time after its submission to the two Governments. It is a pity that the negotiations with Egypt on the statute were not opened earlier, but it is not for me to find them outlandish or late."

In view of the consistent obstruction of Egypt to Sudanese aspirations and her bitter denunciation of the statute (unanimously passed by the Legislative Assembly), any hesitation in declaring Egypt's association in its support without special conditions was a mere fantasy, as was any subsequent delay."

Mr. Wakenfield challenges the approval of the British Government in the delay in doing so. It is a matter of historical fact that the prolonged signature of the Foreign Secretary on the Egyptian Statute, as was the case with the opening of the Sudanese Statute, was not confined to the Sudanese.

As regards British appointment of her pledge of association with the Sudanese through their constitutional process, although the legislative Assembly had been dissolved, the appointment of a new Parliament in November, 1952, for the new Parliament, these were representative provincial council members for consultation. But, more important, the records of the negotiations during the negotiations in the agreement of February, 1953, the Egyptian Government's willingness to agree to the inclusion of a protocol declaring that the Sudanese Parliament should be free to discuss the main provisions of the agreement. The British Government replied:

Press Accused of Sordid Motives

COMMENTING ON ATTACKS in the British Press, the Prime Minister of the Sudan said in a written reply to a question in the House of Representatives:

"This is not the first campaign of abuse launched by the British Press against this Government since it was formed, and against the National Unionist Party before that. In fact, this was the attitude it took as regards all freedom-seeking peoples. I am sure that similar attacks will be made in the future whenever we successfully surmount some of the obstacles on the way to our ultimate goal of complete freedom."

"We are aware of the sordid motives animating these attacks. If the Press considers that such attacks is the best means to serve the interests of its people and their good relations with our country, they are free to do so. But as a quick measure the Minister of Social Affairs will soon hold a Press conference where the views of the Government will be voiced. Later steps will be taken to reorganize our two offices in Cairo and London in order to make them secure for the purpose of supplying world public opinion with the true information about the Sudan."

Railway Disputes

Asked if there was any evidence that present troubles in the Sudan Railways, especially in the steamer sections, were inspired by Communist agencies, the Minister for Communications told the House that as Communist activities were being underground it was difficult to know whether persons were Communists. The Communist slogan could be seen written on walls and pamphlets had been thrown by agents who immediately disappeared.

They were tactics calculated to cause uneasiness and small citizens to commit mischief, and they were left to bear the consequences of their actions alone. Certain organizations, which were known to be in fact Communist, and certain persons, who were known to be Communist, were known to arouse discontent among workers and citizens. Government had information about those people, who did not admit to being Communists.

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# Shortcomings of the High Commission

## Strong Attack on F.A.O. by Senior Official

FRIDAY, July 22 (AP)—The High Commission was made in the Legislative Council of Kenya when the Minister of Finance invited provision for a contribution of £1,000,000 towards the total High Commission expenditure of £3,000,000.

MR. NORMAN HARRIS said that Kenya's duty was to build the High Commission service into a really efficient, living organization. It was certainly not that present. The High Commission was lifted remote from the ordinary people who contributed to its existence.

A large volume of criticism was founded, because so many people realized the functions and nature of the High Commission. It was an Upper House of co-ordinating services brought to selling East Africa to the world. Kenya was in the High Commission that it favoured the idea of providing the East Africa Office in London with a special session to secure more publicity for the territories.

### Full Examination Urged

A committee of the Kenya Legislature should, Mr. Harris urged, be appointed to examine the work of the High Commission within the next year. The committee under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Mortimer had merely reported last year that they had nothing to report, perhaps because they had found so much wrong which could not be put right in the middle of the emergency.

MR. A. O. wondered why the paper *Tazama*, published by the East Africa Literature Bureau, a High Commission service, was not allowed in schools. It was an unsatisfactory journal, it ought to be discontinued.

MR. S. V. COOKE considered the Education Department justified in proscribing so vulgar a paper from the schools. He was surprised that it was allowed to be published in Kenya, and particularly criticized the pictures of half-dressed Africans.

MR. MORRISON thought that *Tazama* was much liked by many Africans.

LADY M. complained that much of the research expenditure of the High Commission dealt with general African problems rather than with those peculiar to East Africa. She thought that if investigations were on a wide scale they could yield better results for less expenditure.

MR. MATHIAS EDVE said that many members of the Mortimer Committee had felt that there were so many faults in the High Commission that the task given them was like that of carrying the rivets in the COLEEN MARY.

DR. HASSAN asked if the High Commission had achieved its chief aim of bringing the three East African territories nearer to one another.

### Economic Co-operation Essential

MR. VASEY, Minister for Finance and Development, said that he would examine copies of *Tazama*, which was in process of being remodelled.

As to Mr. Harris' charge that the High Commission worked in a "closed circle" he could surely not say that the General Manager of Airways, the Postmaster-General, the Commissioner of Customs, or the Commissioner for Income Tax were remote from the people.

Economic co-operation and co-operation between the three territories was not only desirable and essential, but inevitable. What had to be decided was whether the High Commission in the territories was the best means of providing East Africa together economically. It had certainly brought official and non-official representatives of the territories together and the fact, and it was that you got such people in a committee room without the temptation to make vain speeches as public relations men do, or hope, in one's own papers, and perhaps in paid overseas, that you get to find out how things there in connection with the seeds and shares of the territories.

One objective was that the High Commission had to meet its duty and had to return to the three Legislatures to be brought into the atmosphere of the territories.

Instead of criticizing the High Commission in the Council, it would surely be better for its members to get their representatives on the High Commission to press any necessary points in the right place, the Central Legislative Assembly. As to extension of the publicity work of the East Africa Office in London, Kenya already had a public relations office in the United Kingdom, and duplication of expenditure in that office was to be avoided; but whether more could be done in conjunction with the other territories through the Commission would be examined.

There was no vast amount of conditions, so much that the work of the East Africa Office in London was believed necessary. Basic legislation in South Africa, for instance, were not necessarily applicable to East Africa. In Zambia, recently he had found that certain conditions in regard to fisheries which were thought to apply as a result of investigations in South African waters did not apply at all.

MR. GEORGE USHER considered that one of Kenya's errors had been the failure to see that her representatives on the Central Legislative Assembly were kept in close enough touch with commercial opinion and the community in general. That applied even more to the Public Administration and the Economic Secretary of the High Commission.

### Serious Locust Threat

MR. GEORGE USHER emphasized that East Africa had spent about £100 million in trying to control and destroy locusts, and this year's cost was £900,000, and that Kenya's contribution was 10% of that sum. The value of locusts as a food crop should be considered.

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE said that Kenya was certainly being called on to bear an unfair share of the cost of locust control. He continued (in part):

"We have attacked the locusts in Arabia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and the Somalias, and I think our plan has been successful in that it has prevented any serious damage to economic importance has been done to any part of East Africa."

We have, particularly in Arabia, had extreme political difficulties. Our own officers have to be successful in overcoming them, and they were gaining acceptance by the Arabian authorities and the very difficult tribes in the interior of Arabia. It was felt that some form of international organization should be set up to take the responsibility for these areas.

Some three years ago the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, with its headquarters in Rome, professed deep interest in the locust campaign. We have done everything we can to foster and boost F.A.O. in that part of the world, in providing men and materials and so on, and they gave us promises of money and contributions from the territories affected. We hoped that we were getting something. However, only in the last year or three years, and only in the form of supposed reactivity, we have come to the conclusion that F.A.O. is completely and utterly failure. They have let us down very badly.

Locusts swarming and breeding are still going on in Southern Tanganyika, in the Lake Magadi and Lake Naivasha areas, and to a very large extent in Turkana, where there is an egg field of some 2,000 square miles. Good rains have caused locusts laying and breeding and hampered operations against them. The result will be that in Eritrea, Ethiopia, and the Somalias—where the war is on now—there will be a considerable number of escapes later this year.

### No Effective F.A.O. Campaign

With the real disaster is the failure of F.A.O. to operate an effective campaign in northern Arabia. The position there has been described as having been pulled out. Very large swarms are expected from northern Arabia, and depending on climatic conditions and wind direction, the chances are that they will reinforce the locusts already in Somalia, Eritrea, and Ethiopia. It is to be expected that we can expect in January the worst invasions this country has ever experienced. We attribute this very largely to the complete failure of F.A.O. to stage any effective campaign in northern Arabia. Our only hope is that the locusts will be a little more westerly than south and that the remaining swarms from Arabia will go to the Sudan instead of coming over western Arabia.

It is proposed to have as high a level meeting in London in early July as we can obtain a meeting with Colonial Office and Treasury officials. There will be from there at least four members of the Locust Committee, and I hope that we shall be represented by the Administrator of the Somalias Member of the High Commission. The intention is to impress on the H.M. Government that East Africa cannot continue to contribute to the cost of this war at its present rate.

The one international organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, has so far been a failure. It is the only existing form of international organization which can quickly be brought into effective use, and H.M. Government must do my mind, do everything possible, financially and otherwise, to get this organization into effective operation.



# Sir Keith Hancock Meets Congress

## Mr. Sekabanja's Four Points

PROFESSOR SIR KEITH HANCOCK has held a three and a half-hour conference with officials of the Uganda National Congress. Mr. Sekabanja, the acting president-general, has admitted that he and his colleagues were greatly impressed.

In his address Mr. Sekabanja said that most of the people wanted the Hancock mission to have a chance to study the problems and aspirations of Uganda. He and his colleagues hoped the mission would succeed, but the concessions would be of little value unless they covered the whole of Uganda. He considered that representatives of other tribes should be admitted to the discussions of the Buganda committee.

Feelings of mistrust and insecurity started when the Lyttelton made his speech in London concerning his dream of a federation of East Africa and a still larger federation of East and Central Africa. Though later the Secretary of State gave assurances on the matter, they had yet to come into effect. The banishment of the Kabaka had increased mistrust of the British Government, and the industrialisation programme was being pursued by the local Government without effective safeguards for the indigenous peoples.

### Self Government Demands

Congress also wanted to know how long it would be before Uganda became a primary African State. The country's aspirations might not be attained in 100 years. The principle of an African State should be confirmed in the Legislature, which is at present based on communal representation, a system not suitable to Kenya, where a policy of racial partnership has been adopted.

The return of the Kabaka, immediate practical steps towards self-government, the bridging of the gap between Uganda and an East African federation, and the repeal of the Deportation Ordinance and the new Press Bill were four essentials without which the mission would be purely superficial.

Though he declined to answer questions about the constitution committee, Sir Keith, expressing his personal views, said that the whole body suffered if any part of it were diseased, and that the Baganda were now diseased. The whole country was affected. Talks outside Buganda might be cancelled on any point which affected them. Three months was not very long for his task, but it was better to do a little perfectly than to do a great deal of it badly.

He suggested that the Baganda should incorporate their points in a memorandum for submission to the committee, and that there might then be possible for discussions arising from the memorandum to take place between congress and the committee.

Expressions of solidarity among the peoples of Uganda were expressed by district branch presidents of the congress, two of whom said that district commissioners were reluctant to forward requests from districts that the people might meet Professor Hancock.

While on tour in the Kampala district, Sir Keith was surrounded by a crowd of Africans in the Katwe suburb, demanding the return of the Kabaka and independence for the country. Another more spontaneous demonstration was countered at Kibuye, where his planes were made for the Kabaka's return. Sir Keith said that a very big committee had been set up to look into the matter, and that they were working hard, but they were not sure when there was a chance to visit the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Kibuye.

Dr. E. Kalliba, a Ugandan at the state of Chicago University, arrived in Uganda last Thursday by air from the United States to join the committee appointed by the Lukiko of Buganda to discuss constitutional problems with Sir Keith Hancock. When Dr. Kalliba's name was first proposed it was vetoed by the Governor on the ground that the committee ought to be restricted to residents of Buganda. Sir Andrew then later withdrew his objection to the nomination. One committee has now been at work for a month.

### Rebels for Congress

Facts issued by the Department of Commerce show that the trade boycott against the Uganda (African) National Congress might to Uganda has failed, despite the use of intimidation on such a scale that the Government had to re-declare a state of emergency in the early May.

At that time, because of inflation, sales to Africans of bread and hardware fell from 20% of the normal of tea to 30%; of cotton to 35%; of beer to 50%, and soft drinks to 10%. An immediate and marked improvement when the emergency was announced again.

and at the end of June sales had gone back to 85% of normal, of piece-goods to 91%, of soft drinks to 83%, of beer to 80%, of hardware to 85% and of bread to 88%.

Last week Mr. Samson Sekabanja, acting president-general of the congress, called for prayers to be said in all churches and mosques for the Kabaka, for the restoration of peace throughout the country, for the restoration of justice, and for the wish to follow the path of justice. He said that he hoped the appeal would fill the churches. But there were no crowded congregations anywhere, and most places of worship did not have the prayers requested by the congress.

The wave of violent crime in Buganda has caused the Resident to order all chiefs and headmen to urge those under their control to report known possessors of home-made firearms, known brimstone, and those who leave a village when the police arrive.

Evidence is being taken by a commission in London from Kabaka Mutesa II in the case brought in the High Court of Uganda to test the validity of the withdrawal of recognition by H.M. Government.

## How Kenya Might Experiment Politically

### Suggestions for the Colony to Consider

POLITICAL ISSUES in Kenya have been the subject of a leading article in the *Australian Guardian*, which wrote (in part):—

"At the next election there will almost certainly be two opposed European groups—and a good thing for Kenya. There is likely to be a clear distinction between those who favour the general principles of the Lyttelton compromise and would move forward gradually from it, and those to whom multi-racial government is itself unacceptable. Open disagreement is a healthier thing than the confusion and bickering which have marked the European group nominally still united.

It will be interesting to see whether non-European members will eventually join the party. No doubt a number of potential members will be deterred by the Highlands Board clause, for even Africans who recognize the practical advantages for the time being of keeping unaltered the present system of European farming as the country's main economic asset might hesitate to make it an avowed plank in their platform. The question of non-European membership will become more relevant when the African representative members in the Legislative Council begin to be elected.

### General Native Franchise Unworkable

Kenya's existing franchise is so narrow that it is very unlikely that a general franchise for Africans would work. East Africa is not within a decade or so of the Gold Coast. But even if indirect election or election on a limited franchise should be possible to devise, the constitutional standards which were part of the Lyttelton compromise would produce a change in the number of African representative members but not necessarily in the way they were chosen. The signs for at least some members of the Legislature who would be elected by some base other than a racial one. In a sense the 11 'nominated non-officials' approach this position, but they are an indirect expression of the idea. They are not elected. There is no prospect in Kenya for decades to come of a general franchise for Africans. The Legislature would be entirely on a common roll at a low rate, and distinctions which are clear and sharp have become blurred and misty in daily life, not merely in politics.

But would it not be possible to experiment with some limited racial electoral element, by means to be thought out and put into effect when the standstill is over? There are various ways of doing it without sacrificing the principle of communal seats too.

There might be a few constituencies with a common roll and a limited franchise, perhaps with the ingenious device which Professor Mackenzie suggested in his Tanganyika report—constituencies in which there would be several members and in which each elector had as many votes as there were seats to fill, but could not use them all for candidates of his own community.

Or one might have franchise divisions, a few members at a time over the whole country, in addition to the communal members for smaller areas. The elected members of the Legislature might themselves be a constituency, electing a few national members, termed as it were, and these might replace some or eventually all of the nominated non-racial members.

The second, and perhaps more important, matter is that the elected members should be responsible to the electorate, which all races are included. It cannot be done at the moment, but it would be the aim.

## Financial Aid for Kenya Colonial Secretary's Statement

**FURTHER AID FOR KENYA** was discussed in the House of Commons last week.

MR. LYTTLETON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said:

"On December 9 last I announced that, although precise forecasting was difficult, the Kenya Government would need assistance of about £4m. in order to maintain a reasonable level of liquid resources and continue to meet their obligations until the end of the United Kingdom financial year 1954-55. I also said that if the present rate of emergency expenditure continued it was possible that more money would be required and that H.M. Government would be prepared to review the position in good time.

### Rate of Expenditure Under-estimated

"Unfortunately this has proved to be the case. The rate of expenditure has risen. Moreover, it was well into 1954 before the security forces were fully deployed and a more accurate estimate of their cost was possible. This showed that earlier estimates were below the actual cost. The present rate of expenditure is of the order of £1½ a month, of which about one-third represents expenditure on military forces and operations; the rest is the cost of closer administration, the increase in the police forces, the cost of detention and rehabilitation camps, and emergency public works. Although direct military expenditure will not rise in proportion, emergency expenditure is expected to rise to about £1½m. a month over the next six months.

"I have again reviewed the financial position with the Minister for Finance and the Commander-in-Chief, East Africa, and I have consulted the Chancellor of the Exchequer. A further £5m. will be required up to the end of March, 1955. This takes into account the extra revenue of £2½m. which the Kenya Government will derive from increases in taxation announced last April. It is expected that arrangements can be made by the Government of Kenya to provide for working balances by other means, and the sums do not therefore include any margin for this purpose. The expenditure during the last quarter of the Kenya financial year, April to June 30, 1955, which H.M. Government recognize may continue at a similar rate and which will be taken into account during the United Kingdom financial year 1955-56, is also not covered.

"In these circumstances H.M. Government will be prepared, subject to Parliament, to provide a further grant of £4m. and a further interest-free loan of £1½m. in the present United Kingdom financial year as a contribution towards the cost of Kenya's emergency. It is understood that this assistance will only be called on to the extent that it proves to be needed.

### Kenya's Responsibility

"This further assistance will cover Kenya's immediate needs, but it is evident that even after it has become possible to reduce the present military commitment, Kenya's financial position will remain difficult. I have made it clear to the Kenya Government that they will be expected to take all possible steps to increase their own resources in order to meet their continuing commitments.

"The British Government's help is required and it has been given to bring the emergency to a close. If that help were not given, not only would the measures against the terrorists have to be reduced, but the social and economic programme, which represents the con-

structive plan for Kenya's future, would suffer an unacceptable setback."

MR. ALPORT: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that this generous response to an appeal for assistance in Kenya will be warmly welcomed in this country? May I ask him whether he is satisfied that any conditions attached to make use of this loan or the giving of this grant will not place undue hardship on the future economic development of Kenya by which alone it will be possible for Kenya to achieve self-help and independence, which is clearly essential if it is to progress in the future?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "The object of the grant and of the loan is to enable Kenya to finish, not by the emergency but the emergency programme of social and economic development which is planned for the Colony."

### Request for Fuller Statement

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The rt. hon. gentleman propose to carry out the promise made to us earlier that he would before the House rise give the opportunity of giving us a full account of the position in Kenya? It is very difficult to judge the statement that has been made unless we judge it against the background of the position. Will he consult with the leader of the House so that time may be set apart in which he can make a statement on all aspects of the situation in Kenya which the House may discuss afterwards? In the meantime may I ask in anticipation of such an opportunity whether he will have prepared and circulated in the Official Report an account of all the help that we have given to Kenya and the amount paid to Kenya itself, so that hon. members may be able to judge the situation? Finally, may I ask whether in the new allocations made, any proportion or what proportion of it is to be devoted to the plans announced by the new Government for rehabilitation and reconstruction in Kenya?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I am afraid that I cannot answer the last question because that would mean earmarking a specific sum for a specific purpose. These grants have been made in order that the general revenues of Kenya will be available to finance the long-term programme which we had in mind. With regard to the first question, I have the House's two promises. One is that I would make a statement as soon as the financial talks had been concluded, and this statement I have made today. I understand that the matter will go through the usual channels. If a debate should not take place I will fulfil my promise by making a further statement."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "May I bring the rt. hon. gentleman on this question of giving a further statement. I think we have seen no estimate giving the cost of the emergency. I welcome the announcement for reconstruction by the new Government. May we be given some estimate of the cost of that and what proportion of that cost will be covered by the emergency grant? It is indeed desirable that these plans should be pushed forward urgently, and we should like to know the cost."

MR. LYTTLETON: "These grants cover the immediate position. It is nothing more than an estimate of a very general kind that has been made about the future, because that depends on how soon we can end the emergency."

MR. F. HARRIS: "While welcoming and supporting the decision of H.M. Government on this disturbing situation, I ask the Colonial Secretary whether he will consider requesting the Kenya Government to set up a committee to investigate any possible ways of expenditure, which may be going on during the period of the present emergency, because it is important to conserve our resources and ease the burden on the taxpayers, both in Kenya and in this country, arising out of the emergency."

MR. LYTTLETON: "This is a matter for the Kenya Government. I cannot promise to hold out any hope to the rt. hon. gentleman of yet another committee at the moment."

### White Paper's Goals

MR. BOTT: "The rt. hon. gentleman aware that many proposals contained in the White Paper presented to Parliament as a result of the all-party motion on Kenya earlier this year have not been adopted upon? In view of the fact that the United Kingdom taxpayer is called upon to give up substantial amounts to meet this emergency, and the rt. hon. gentleman consider asking the Government of Kenya to take speedy action to remove some of the difficulties that give rise to the emergency?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "The rt. hon. gentleman could have been more precise before I could give an answer to that question and should have asked what plans he has in mind and whether they have been approved by the Kenya Government or H.M. Government."



MR. BERRIDGE: "Is it not a fact that the Governor of Kenya, Sir Philip Mitchell, in 1946, dispatched many returns to the Colonial Secretary and that nothing very much was done about it?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "Further to the point made by Mr. Herrin, will the Colonial Secretary also ask the Kenya Government to look into the matter of taxation to see whether the rates of income tax and surtax in this country are anything like comparable with the rates in this country?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I have already said that I made it clear that they would be expected to take all practical steps to increase their revenue. The hon. gentleman would be much taken if he tried to draw a close analogy between the taxation of a developing country where there are many risks, and that which applies to this country. Such a comparison, I think, would be inadvisable."

MR. BERRIDGE: "Will my hon. friend avoid the suggestion which has been made that we should transfer to the Kenya Government the taxation which we have in this country? If the answer is 'no', what that country has in development and capital which is taxed to that extent?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "While welcoming the statement of the noble Lord, I am sure if he does not think that we shall like the Kenya Emergency merely on the grounds of the fact that it is a source of money? Will he bear in mind that something more than the shooting war against Mau Mau, more than economic measures, is required to win the hearts of the Kikuyu, and will he please think again about the political advance which is necessary in order to win the loyalty of the African people? He should also consider direct taxation for 1950?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The hon. gentleman is really trying to widen this matter beyond the knowledge of these grants and this loan by H.M. Government, release general revenues *pro tanto* for other objects which he mentioned. I said in my answer that we could not earmark specific parts of these sums for specific purposes."

MR. BERRIDGE: "Would it not be to the advantage of both sides of the House if the hon. gentleman could say what money was given for the development of the Colonies from 1945 and how much was given in any comparable period before the Second World War?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "This is getting very far away from the question on the order paper."

### United Nations Visiting Mission New Zealand as Chairman

A visiting mission of the United Nations will arrive in Tanganyika on August 13 and leave for Semana on September 29. The itinerary will be as follows: August 13-17, Mwanza, with visits to Bukoba and Masoma; 18, Shinyanga; 19-21, Tabora; 22-24, Dodoma; 24, Morogoro; 25-29, Dar es Salaam. The mission will then divide into two parties, the first of which will be at Mtwara from August 30 to September 3, visiting Newala, Lindi and Nachigwéa; the second party will go to Mtwara, Tukuyu, and Iringa. From September 3 to 5 the mission will be in Dar es Salaam; from 6 to 8 in Tanga; from 8 to 14 in Arusha; and from 15-20 in Dar es Salaam.

The chairman is Mr. J. S. Reid, of New Zealand, a 53-year-old Assistant Secretary of External Affairs, who was councillor to the New Zealand Legation in Washington from 1943 to 1949. Last year he led an 18-months' U.N. technical assistance mission to Indonesia.

### U.S., Salvador, and India

The other members are Mr. Martin Sears, of the United States, who has served in the State Department, and has lately represented the U.S.A. on the Trusteeship Council; Dr. Rafael Eguizabal, who has served on the Salvador delegation to the U.N. since June, 1951, and has represented his country on most meetings dealing with trusteeship problems; and Mr. J. C. Jaipal, of India, who represents his country on a U.N. body for the first time.

"It is worthless to talk of proposals to put up hospitals and schools if we are not able to do the first vital thing, which is to look after our mother and father—the soil." — Mr. T. A. Watts, district commissioner, Central Nyanza, Kenya.



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SIR CLIP MITCHELL to address the School of Advanced International Studies of John Hopkins University on August 9 on "Africa and the West in Historical Perspectives." He will leave Kenya on August 2 and return about the end of the month.

CHIEF NZSWA of Unyija has arrived in England by air from Tanganyika Territory for a visit of three months as a guest of the British Council. His special purpose is to study agriculture. He was for 12 years in the Tanganyika Police, attaining the rank of senior inspector. He became chief at the end of 1951.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR GODFREY RHODES, who after all, had to take charge of the Kenya team of athletes, all Africans, for the Empire Games in Vancouver. They flew from London to Montreal on Tuesday. After about three weeks in British Columbia they will return by train and ship, being due in London on August 25.

Among the guests at a ball given last Friday at the Savoy Hotel in London to celebrate the platinum jubilee of the Aga Khan were: Mr. and Mrs. C. G. DAVIES, SIR JOHN and LADY DOW, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. CORELL BARNES, Mrs. and Mrs. A. CREECH-JONES, CHIEF KIDAWA, M.C.E., Mr. and Mrs. V. G. MATTHEWS, Mr. V. M. NAZIRAN, M.A.C.E., SIR RAY and LADY GERRIDGE, and MR. F. H. WOODROW.

**Obituary**

**Sir Charles Lockhart  
A Firm Friend of East Africa**

SIR CHARLES RAMSDALE LOCKHART, K.B.E., who died in a nursing home in Nairobi last week at the age of 62 after a stroke, had served in Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, and Nigeria before his appointment as one of the original members of the board of the Overseas Food Corporation. He was the only director to see the groundnut scheme through from first to last. Indeed, he was stricken just before the aircraft reached Nairobi on what may have been his last visit for the O.F.C. in connection with the transfer of the undertaking to the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation.

Born in 1889, he was educated in the 1914-19 in Galipoli, Egypt, and East Africa, being twice mentioned in dispatches and then joined the Colonial Service as a fiscal treasurer in Tanganyika. A few years later he went to Northern Rhodesia as deputy treasurer, became treasurer two years later, and Financial Secretary on the creation of the Crown in 1937. Next year he went to Kenya as Financial Secretary.

Upon him fell much of the work of preparing Kenya for the war on which the Nazi and Fascist dictators were bent. He and his close friend and colleague, the Attorney-General, Mr. (now Sir) Walter Harcourt, showed not only great ability but the willingness to take quick decisions and cut through red tape. Then, as later, Lockhart affected indifference, but he was in fact a quick and hard worker, impatient of imprecision, an exceptionally able administrator, long-lived, always anxious to learn the other man's point of view, willing to meet it on equal terms, and gifted with a faculty for working with others except when the latter were selfish and obstructive. For them he had little tolerance and sharp words.

His qualities of firm friendships in official and non-official quarters, and that there was real respect when he was transferred to Nigeria as Financial Secretary at the end of 1941. He returned to Nairobi in January, 1942, as chairman of the new East African Production and Supply Council, became chairman of the East African Industries Council, and in the following year also took over the duties of Chief Secretary to the Governors' Conference. He had been in that post meantime. Two of the three Governors were regarded as having little real authority in that body, and Lockhart was considered by

the general public, especially the commercial community, to be one of the few officials who were determined to promote inter-territorial co-operation. Later he was made Economic Adviser to the Tanganyikan Government, and in 1948 he joined the Overseas Food Corporation.

A generous-hearted man, and also in his friendships he assumed an air of cynicism which deceived nobody. As soon as he entered a club or party in East Africa or a gathering of East Africans in London, someone would say: "Charles has arrived," and he would soon be in a little group scattering wit and good sense and chaffing and being chaffed. His bitterest sallies were directed at himself.

His second large hobby was the Press, of which he received contempt, but he was always up to date in the news of the day, as his journalist friends found an opportunity of emphasizing in letters to his editor. Once he told the Kenya Pressmen that leading articles were usually forgotten within a day by those who read them, and those who had written them.

From the time of the establishment of East Africa House, London, an inter-racial club with a special concern for young East Africans in England, Lockhart had been a member of the management committee, which will miss his sagacity. He was keenly concerned about better race relations, his outlook being always inter-racial, inter-territorial, tolerant, and hopeful.

Lady Lockhart (née Dorothy Chesford), whom he married in 1923, flew to Nairobi to be with him at the end. There are two children of the marriage.

**Canon A. B. Hellier  
Translator of the Bible**

CANON AUGUSTINE BEALE HELLIER, who has died in Bristol after a long illness, had served the Universities' Mission to Central Africa for 46 years.

Soon after leaving Oxford University, he went to the Diocese of Zanzibar, which had then in what was then German East Africa, and being at Kionwe when war broke out in 1914, he, with the other missionaries, was interned. For a time he was in the *bona* at Kilimanjando, then in a camp in the hills above Mpwapwa, but for most of the period in Tabora. In the prison camps, sex, age, frailty, or religious calling were regarded with indifference by the German guards, whose daily pleasure it was to bully and humiliate. After being released by the arrival of a Belgian column, Canon Hellier married another member of the U.M.C.A. who had also been in the camp.

They returned to England, but soon afterwards Bishop Weston urged them to go back and work among Europeans and Africans in Tanga. Eight years later Hellier was appointed first headmaster of Kowada school for which he quickly created a high reputation. In 1936 he became Chaplain of Zanzibar Cathedral, with responsibility for the educational work of the whole diocese, but he continued his headmastership for another four years.

Thereafter he concentrated on literary work, as a Swahili scholar, he translated and wrote school and other textbooks and a Swahili grammar, in co-operation with other scholars. He devoted himself wholly to the revision of the Bible in standard Swahili, with the object of producing a version, acceptable to all Christian missions at work in the Swahili-speaking areas of East Africa. No man contributed more than he, and probably no one so much, to a great task which was triumphantly accomplished at the beginning of 1952.

Very soon afterwards he had to be flown home from Dar es Salaam after a serious operation, from which he never really recovered. Mrs. Hellier died soon after their return. Then he lived with a brother in Bristol until he had to go to hospital again a year ago.



## Parliament

## 505 Africans Executed in Kenya

## Commons Questions and Answers

MR. LYTTLETON told the House of Commons a few days ago in reply to a question by MR. BROCKWAY that on July 1 last, 505 Africans had been executed in Kenya since the declaration of the emergency in 1952 (including 202 Mau Mau cases), 229 for the unlawful possession of arms, 88 for conspiring with terrorists, 18 for administering unlawfully to this end for acting with intent to further terrorism and 160 for supplying supplies for terrorists.

MR. HASTINGS asked the incident of tuberculosis of the lungs among the convicted Kikuyu tribesmen detained in detention camps.

## T.B. in Emergency Cases

MR. LYTTLETON: "Emergency camps have not been established long enough and the population is changing too quickly to enable any estimate of the incidence of tuberculosis to be made, but the numbers found to be infected in a given time vary between 0.8 and 1.55 per 1,000."

MR. HASTINGS asked what increase there had been in malignant malnutrition among children in the Kikuyu reserves since the start of the emergency.

MR. LYTTLETON: "There is no evidence of any increase. The medical department watch the situation carefully and remedial measures are ready for use if required."

MR. DRUGGERS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would make it clear that peaceful picketing in furtherance of a movement to end the curfew bar in Northern Rhodesia had the same protection as peaceful picketing in furtherance of an industrial dispute.

MR. LYTTLETON: "For reasons which I explained to the hon. member on June 16, I am not prepared to extend legal protection to the types of intimidation and interference with law-abiding citizens that has been going on in Northern Rhodesia under the guise of peaceful picketing."

MR. BROCKWAY asked if the Governments in East Africa would take steps to train Africans as stenographers and to avoid the necessity of the East African High Commission advertising in this country for stenographers at salaries between £54 and £72 per year with a gratuity of 10% of the salary.

MR. LYTTLETON: "I have consulted the East African Governments on the subject and they write to the hon. member when I have received their replies."

MR. JOHNSON asked which parts of the programme outlined in the Statement of policy issued by the Kenya Council of Ministers had already been put in hand.

MR. LYTTLETON: "Work on most of the programme has already begun and in many instances considerable progress has already been made. The only matters in the Statement on which progress has not already been made are the provision of old-age security, the future development of European farming, and the implementation into the best method of choosing African members of Legislative Council. These three subjects are being considered now. The importance of the Statement lies not in the novelty, but in the complete agreement of the Cabinet Council of Ministers which provided it."

## Social Welfare in Kenya

MR. JOHNSON asked what action had been taken on the findings of the Chinn report on social welfare in Kenya.

MR. HASTINGS: "This report, prepared by my friend's adviser on Social Welfare, covered a very wide field, but its main recommendation concerned the setting up of a separate department to control and co-ordinate the many activities in this sphere. The Kenya Government have not up to now felt able to accept this recommendation. In the African States this work is carried out under the provincial administration and particularly at the present time, when rehabilitation in the Kikuyu reserves is of such importance, it has been thought inadvisable to change the present organization."

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Secretary of State if he was aware that shops in Serowe served Africans separately from

other customers at a hatch or window without their entering the shop and if he would cause that practice to stop.

MR. HOPKINSON: "No. But there is a system followed in a few grocery shops whereby to avoid congestion domestic servants deliver written orders at a special service hatch and collect the parcels there later. I understand that this system is common to everybody, and my rt. hon. friend has no intention of trying to stop it."

## Mr. Brockway Misinformed

BROCKWAY asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations on what ground Headman Manyaphiri Ikizeng, who formerly represented the Chief, Gase Khama at Maseru, had been arrested and deported to Serowe.

MR. J. FUSBER: "Manyaphiri Ikizeng has never been arrested. He is a headman in the Maitlana area. There was a reported chief's representative of Serowe who has never been chief. On termination of his appointment as chief's representative and the appointment of a new chief's representative, Manyaphiri was informed by the Serowe authority that he would have to return to his home in Serowe. He has never been arrested."

MRS. BRADDOCK asked what conditions governed the trying of cases involving Servicemen in Colonial territories by a Magistrate as distinct from Service courts; and if the Ministers had considered evidence sent to him by the hon. member for Liverpool Exchange and would introduce legislation to ensure that all such cases are tried by Service courts in future.

MR. HOPKINSON: "A person subject to Service law is not for that reason immune from trial by civil courts either in the U.K. or in the Colonies for civil offences committed within their jurisdiction. This is expressly confirmed by the Acts governing the three Services. There are established arrangements to determine the classes of case which the civil authorities leave to be dealt with by the Service authorities. My hon. friend has considered the information sent by the hon. member, but sees no reason to interfere with the present arrangements."

MR. J. RANKIN (Lab.) asked whether the Tanganyika Government would now end the practice of asking visitors to state their race since it was clear that the information thus obtained served no useful purpose.

MR. LYTTLETON: "No. This information is useful to the tourist trade in Tanganyika."

MR. JOHNSON asked the Secretary of State for War what discussions he had had with the Colonial Secretary regarding the formation of Colonial battalions for the coming year.

MR. J. R. H. HURSTON: "There is frequent discussion between the War Office and the Colonial Office about the various problems arising from the defence of Colonial territories, including the organization of Colonial forces."

MR. JOHNSON: "Is the Minister aware that the Secretary of State for War, in both his reports and this year's debates on the Army estimates, has been raising 19 battalions in the three year cycle 1952-55, and that so far only four have been raised? Is he aware that Nigeria and the West Coast wish to have armed forces, and what is he doing about it? Are the words used in these annual estimates debates meaningless?"

MR. HURSTON: "My rt. hon. friend is most anxious to see the building up of local forces in the Colonies, and as he announced in his debate on the Army estimates last year, some five equivalent battalions had then been formed. Progress in the formation of a further eight equivalent battalions has unfortunately been retarded, primarily for reasons of economy in defence expenditure in the Federation of Malaya."

## E. African Hotel Bills

MR. JOHNSON asked the Secretary of the Uganda Hotels Bill whether any similar Bill would be introduced in Tanganyika.

MR. LYTTLETON: "I am sending the hon. member a copy of the Uganda Hotels Ordinance and of the Tanganyika Council of Hotels Ordinance, which is brought into operation this year."

MR. JOHNSON asked the Minister what steps he was taking to increase the efficiency of the Kenya railway system.

MR. LYTTLETON: "Firm delivery dates have been arranged for the long-awaited new railway equipment, and the UK manufacturers are being constantly pressed to adhere to and if possible to improve on the dates for the completion of orders. Coupled with new local works, the material now on its way forward should raise the capacity of the port and railway to a satisfactory level by the end of 1953."

MR. J. HIND (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he would seek to secure an agreement with the South African Government under which that Government would transfer Northern Rhodesian natives convicted in South Africa to serve their terms in Northern Rhodesia, in recognition of the provisions of the Northern Rhodesia Ordinance No. 24 of 1953.

MR. LYTTLETON: "I am considering the suggestion of a reciprocal arrangement with the Union of South Africa with the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations."

# Serious Threat of Locust Invasions

## High Commission Urges International Action

**THE DELEGATION** from the East African High Commission which last week discussed with representatives of the Colonial Office, the Foreign Office, and the Treasury the alarming development of the threat of large-scale invasions of East Africa by the desert locust, has been assured of the support of H.M. Government in seeking international co-operation in long-term plans to combat this serious menace.

The representatives were Mr. Bruce Hutt, Mr. J. C. Mundy, Mr. D. G. Blunt, Mr. W. F. Crawford (of the Development Division of British Middle East Office), Mr. G. M. Rodway (member of executive committee of the Desert Locust Control), Mr. P. R. Stephenson (director of the Desert Locust Survey) and Dr. Ovarav, director of Anti-Locust Research in London who attended in an advisory capacity.

### International Support Essential

After the discussions had ended Mr. Hutt, Administrator of the High Commission, told a Press conference that the threat had become so serious lately that the necessary control measures could no longer be financed mainly by the East African territories; it was essential to obtain more support from countries in the Middle East, and even more important to get the problem recognized as international in scope. For that purpose it had been agreed that a special conference should be held in September under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Because locusts had been breeding on so great a scale in the Arabian peninsula and because the present control forces were inadequate, large numbers of swarms had entered the Somali peninsula; and in the next six weeks they might invade Ethiopia and East Africa, in which, indeed, some large swarms had already appeared. Experts painted a very gloomy picture. An intensified effort would be needed at once to defend East Africa, in the hope that by about the end of this year an international organization could be set up for future research and control work.

The red locust had been most successfully dealt with by an international organization with headquarters in Aberdeen, Northern Rhodesia. The hope was that a similar organization would be created to deal with the desert locust problem, which is much more difficult because many more countries are involved in a much greater geographical area.

Hundreds of large swarms had already come south of Saudi Arabia. The other day one 24 square miles of tents was reported to have been invaded. The locusts were known to fly as far as 4,200 miles. They could do immense damage to crops and grazing.

Mr. Mundy said that the High Commission had started its anti-locust organization in 1948 in order to kill as many of the insects as possible on their breeding grounds in Arabia. Teams were sent to Omar, the Yemen, and Arabia with modern spraying and dusting equipment, and an organization of about 70 officers, all of them now experienced, has been built up.

### Need to Expand Control Service

As technicians they were welcomed in Middle Eastern countries which had political objections to other plans; if they were disbanded much experience and much personal good-will would be sacrificed. The urgent need was to expand the control service. In the past three years it had cost about £1m. annually, not which the East African territories provided between £700,000 and £800,000. An additional £1m. was required at once.

The hoppers would hatch out in November, and if there were a really serious invasion this year could be greater than that caused by the Mau Mau people. Damage amounting to £15m. was not out of the question; however, it would involve the need to import food on a great scale, food which might not be available from other sources. When the highest invasion of Kenya occurred in 1951 the damage was estimated as not less than £1m. Then maize crops were half the price and other crops

susceptible to locust damage had also risen greatly. A swarm could therefore not be called an exaggerated estimate.

The experts estimated that during the past year three-quarters of a million tons of hoppers had been killed, and in each such case there might have been millions of locusts. The biggest swarms had covered an area of 100 square miles. Each locust could eat its own weight of food in a day.

This was essentially an international problem, Mr. Mundy emphasized. It was as much a duty of humanity to rid the world of this menace as malaria, yellow fever, or polio. The United States, which had given so much help to backward countries, could hardly find a more deserving cause than this, with which it was bound to be concerned that it would become closely associated.

## United Africa's Management Policy

THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED by the United Africa Group of companies has expanded from £16m. in 1929 to £108m. at present, which, corrected for the decreased value of money, indicates almost a threefold expansion. The policy of the group is to make as much use as possible of local talent and Africans hold many managerial posts in West Africa. But, says an interesting brochure published by the company, "there is a conspicuous lack of technically trained Africans."

In recent years a number of measures have been taken by the group to enable the African to equip himself satisfactorily for higher management or jobs of greater skill. Groups of African managers are annually brought home for training in the United Kingdom. Schools for the instruction of apprentices and technical staff have been or are being established in Burutu, Sapele, Lagos, and Accra. In the Belgian Congo the group has set up some years ago a residential agricultural school for the training of Africans for technical positions in the plantation industry; it also maintains an engineering school to train Africans for engineering, chemistry, and electrical engineering in the groups of mills. In British West Africa we employed 39 African managers in 1949, 112 in 1946, and 160 in 1953. Not counting the European specialists, the quarter of the management staff is now African which contrasts with one-twelfth in 1939."





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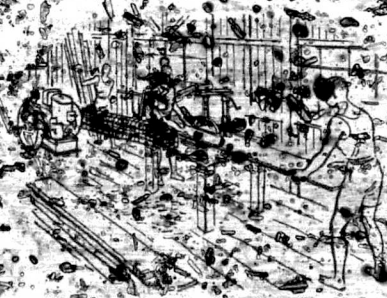
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1952

It is memorable for the visit of H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth, the Queen's daughter, to East Africa. One of the highlights of this happy visit, so soon to be cut short by tragedy, was the incident of the little Swahili boy, Prince Salim, who, when gently pushed forward to present a bouquet to the Princess, was so overcome that he took the Royal visitor's hand and completely forgot his flowers. The Princess, smiling, took them from him.

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF N. Rhodesian Anglican Synod Meets Plans for New Cathedral

The office of the Custodian of Enemy Property, in Arusha, Tanganyika Territory, will be closed later this year.

An inter-racial club has been formed in Nakuru, Kenya, under the presidency of the Mayor, Mr. Norman Hardy.

The Bugishu Coffee Scheme Board will lend £150,000 to Teso District Council, Uganda, for the construction of a secondary school.

Donations amounting to £500 have been sent by several persons in Kenya towards heating St. Michael's Church, Stockton, Warwickshire, where the Rev. J. A. Gillett, who spent 24 years in the Colony, is rector.

From Lusaka motorists can reach the Southern Rhodesian border at Chirundu in two hours now that the central escarpment section of the Kafue-Chirundu road is open to traffic after realignment and reconstruction.

All societies in Tanganyika including clubs, committees, partnerships and associations of 10 or more persons, excepting companies under the Companies Ordinance, registered co-operative societies and registered trade unions, must now register.

Mr. V. W. Hiller has suggested that the inscription "From A.B.C. SA Lady, December, 1858," in Dr. Livingstone's five-volume Bible referred to Baroness Burdett-Goutts, whose Christian name was Angela, and who helped to finance Livingstone's expeditions.

African cricketers, helped and captained by one European, Mr. McAdam, have beaten an Asian team in Jinja in their third match with that side. Jinja scored 98 (McAdam taking three wickets for 12 runs), and that total was passed when three wickets had fallen. McAdam made 25 and Njuki 54 out.

Zanzibar is seeking a grant of £1m. from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for a further five-year plan of development which would include continued research into the sudden death disease, the expansion of food crop cultivation, and the extension of medical and educational services.

### Home Ownership

A house ownership scheme is being started by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, which is prepared to advance to members of the staff up to 75% of the purchase price of a house, subject to a maximum of two and a half times the applicant's annual salary and normal house allowance. Repayments may cover as little as 10 years or as long as 25 years.

Work has started on a European secondary school just outside Iringa townships. The first section is expected to be opened in two years. At present 370 European children from Tanganyika are being educated in schools in Kenya which have no spare places. Pending the opening of Kenya schools, they will not be able to obtain accommodation for pupils from Tanganyika.

Several resolutions have been passed recently by Africans convicted of petty crime with violence in Uganda. Africans who broke into the house of an Arab woman, dragged her from bed and threatened her with bush-knives were sentenced to 15 years imprisonment and 24 lashes each. One Arab who attempted to rape her received an additional three years imprisonment. Two others who broke into the hotel of an Arab and stole his unconscious were sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. A yet another Arab who had a bicycle and stole his bicycle was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment and 24 lashes each.

THIRTY CLERGY AND 24 LAYMEN from all parts of Northern Rhodesia attended the fourth session of the Synod of the Anglican Church in Lusaka recently in that territory.

Provision was made for a building and facilities board to advise the Bishop on the design and siting of permanent buildings and alterations and additions to existing permanent fittings in churches. During discussions on finance it was suggested that European congregations should be invited to help with African mission work in their areas and establish links with country mission stations. The board themselves to do more towards self-help.

Synod members also mentioned the building of a cathedral, and asked the Bishop to proceed with an appeal and to appoint an architect.

The first resolution passed was one of sympathy for the Church in Kenya and tribute to the steadfastness of Christians in that Colony.

In his charge the Rt. Rev. Oliver Green Wilkinson referred to violent turmoil and bloodshed in Kenya and growing repression and tension in the Church and State in South Africa.

### More Priests Needed

The greatest present need in Northern Rhodesia was, he said, for more priests. The shortage of those now serving in the territory was so great that they were in danger of having to retire through ill-health.

In Africa education is passing through a difficult but exciting time as the system develops on new lines in co-operation with the Government. It is vitally important that the Church should take the great place which is offered her under the new scheme. The Government is helping more and more over the finance of education, which is quite beyond the means of our own or other missions. There is a real danger of financial loss if we do not have complete control. It is our duty that we must struggle in the best way possible to take care over the training of our teachers as Christian leaders.

It was the duty of all, whatever their past views, to make Federation work as effectively as possible according to God's will. Sacrifice by all races for the common good would be demanded, especially in political and industrial life. He hoped that the Christian unity of all races would take their place in the public life of the territory and the Federation.

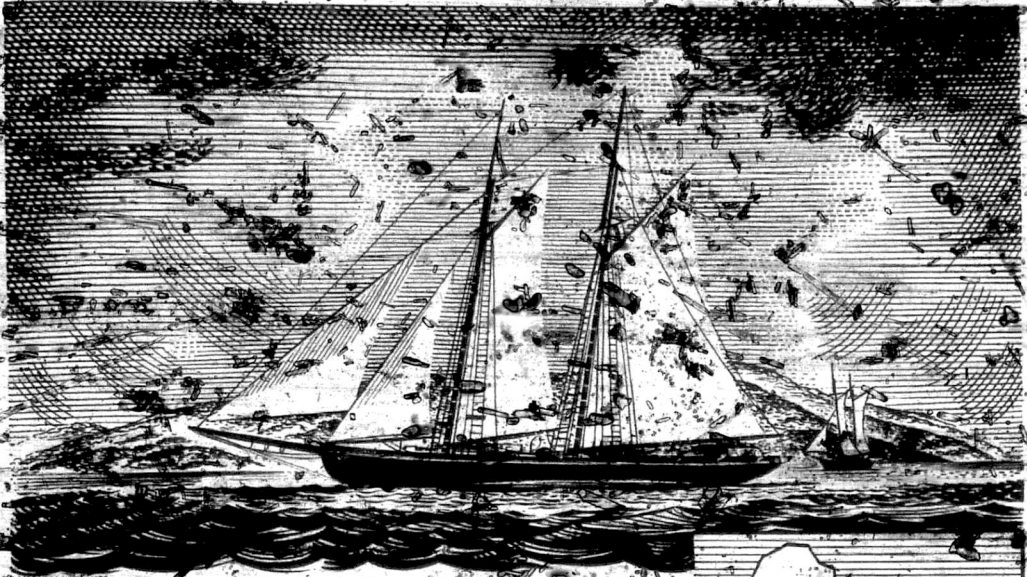
### Industrious Africans

MR. H. A. FRANKLIN, Member for African Interests, said when speaking in the legislature of Northern Rhodesia: "There are many prosperous industries in the rural area. Africans in the Central, Southern, and Eastern Provinces have produced 563,000 bags of maize of a total value of over £700,000, very nearly as much maize as the Europeans have produced, which is 602,000 bags. In the rural areas the Africans have sold 27,500 head of cattle, as opposed to 12,500 head sold by Europeans; this has brought them in £200,000. Groundnuts, mainly in the Eastern Province, have brought them in £10,500 for 1,000 tons. The fish industry in Mweru has brought them in £50,000, but with Butterse, Balovale, Lukanga, Bangweulu, Kafue and various others, the total value at least is three times

### Kikuyu Villages

WITHIN THE PAST SEVERAL MONTHS about 35% of the population of the Mbarot reserve in Kenya have been ordered together in villages, each sited with a view to defence and each near a Kikuyu barrack post. There is a school, a health centre, and a soup kitchen at each village. All the inhabitants of the villages have been carefully screened, and the villages vary from a few hundred to upwards of 1,000 people. The villages cover an average of about 20 acres.





**SCHOONERS:** Even though aircraft now link most of the islands of the British West Indies, the schooner is still a main means of transport for goods and passengers in the blue Caribbean. Bridgetown, Barbados, is the headquarters of the Schooner Owners Association and there are over 100 of these graceful little ships engaged on the various runs. They are generally skippered by the owners (who employ their entire families as crews) and they range throughout the islands carrying cargoes which are almost as diverse as the ivory, aloe and peacocks carried by the Levantine traders of the Solomon's day. Our branches throughout the British West Indies are particularly well placed to answer your questions on market conditions, or local commercial undertakings.



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**BARCLAYS BANK**  
 (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

## Of Commercial Concern *Mining*

During the second half of this year the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will spend £13m. in non-sterling countries, including £500,000 on dollar account, in addition to £1.3m. on petroleum products. Among imports formerly prohibited from non-sterling countries which will now be permitted under quota, are cheese, sewing and knitting machines, jewellery, carpets, earthenware, and glassware. Among articles added to the unrestricted list are condensed milk, infant foods, olives, tinned fish, hand tools, and mosquito gauze. Motor cars remain subject to quota. Articles from non-sterling countries still under control include steel, arms and ammunition, electrical equipment, plywood, wrapping paper, watches and clocks and cameras and photographic materials.

Rhodesian breweries' 1st report a group trading profit for the year to March 31 last of £638,549 (£578,728 last year). Taxation requires £176,764 (£166,793) and depreciation £98,034 (£94,626) and net profit amounts to £321,750 (£379,172). General reserve again reaches £100,000, the ordinary dividend is 5%, and the carry-forward is £38,693 (£58,501). Current assets of the group are valued at £1,415,998 (£1,286,402) including Southern Rhodesian Treasury bills, tax certificates and cash totalling £473,150 (£267,507). Current liabilities appear at £662,303 (£484,448). Mr. S. J. Constance is the chairman.

The Bank of India, which has recently opened offices in East Africa and which is not to be confused with the National Bank of India, reports that during the six months of this year there was a profit, subject to taxation, of 38.8m. rupees. An interim dividend at the rate of 2% per annum will absorb R.15m. The carry-forward, subject to tax, will be just over R.29m.

### Tea Auctions

At last week's auctions in London 100 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 4.41d. per lb. compared with 4.00s packages averaging 4s. 3 1/2d. per lb. in the previous year. The highest price reached was 4s. 7 1/2d. per lb. for consignments from Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

Pinchin Johnson & Associates, Ltd., the paint manufacturers, who have large East and Central Africa interests, report a net profit of £69,026 for the past year after payment of tax totalling £8,546. The dividend on the ordinary shares is raised to 25% compared with 20% in the previous year.

St. Martin's Le Grand Property Co., Ltd., which has recently interested itself in Uganda, reports a group profit, before tax, of £118,657, against £85,347 in the previous year, and of £50,455 net after meeting taxation liabilities, against £37,348. The ordinary shares receive 10% dividend.

Nairobi City Council's loan of £11m. launched a fortnight ago carrying interest at 4% and repayable 1959-74 was over-subscribed. The City Council has sold to the public £750,000 for the capital development programme until the end of 1958.

Passenger traffic carried by Central African Airways in June set a new record of 10,306 passengers miles flown, an increase of 54% over June 1953. Weight increased by 16%.

Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., propose to repay the company's £100,000 4% debenture due in 1955-60, on April 1 next.

Nairobi Stock Exchange has been inaugurated.

### Dividend

Harrel Tea Co., Ltd. (20% 4 1/2%) Net profit for the year to March 31 last was £68,663, before tax, of £59,000.

## Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Report

THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO., LTD., incurred a loss of £101,013 in the calendar year 1953, compared with a profit of £250,000 in the previous year. The issued capital is £262,500 in shares of 1s. and the accumulated loss £40,639. Creditors stand at £19,806. Fixed assets appear at £183,060, development expenditure at £2,138, and current assets at £21,812, including £2,323 in cash. The report states that gross proceeds of sales of fibre were £37,645, against £53,337 in 1952. Owing to market conditions the D.S.O. mine was placed on a care and maintenance basis last November. Rhodesian Asbestos, Ltd., notified their intention in September to exercise their option on the Rosey Cross property. The directors are Messrs. T. Day (chairman), A. Hornby, and P. Harman, and P. H. Harman-Jones (managing director). The 19th annual general meeting will be held in London on August 9.

### Hippo Mine

EASTERN RAND EXTENSIONS, LTD., and Southern Van Dyke Reef Gold Mining Co., Ltd., have collectively written off £14,595 and £7,297 in connection with exploration and prospecting at the Hippo Junction mine in Southern Rhodesia.

### Mica

NOTES FOR MICA PROSPECTORS IN TANGANYIKA is the title of Bulletin No. 23 of the Geological Survey Department, published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, at 5s. Mr. D. N. Sampson is the author.

### Tanzania Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS for the first five months of this year were valued at £1,711,055, compared with £1,206,774 in the corresponding period of the previous year. May exports were £395,858 (£288,924).


### Union Miniere

A QUOTATION for the shares of Union Miniere Du Haut Katanga is to be introduced on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

### Company Reports for June

MOHAWK—2,476 oz. gold were recovered from 18,160 tons of ore crushed, for a working profit of £2,966.

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Company Report**Selection Trust Limited****Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Jr.'s Statement**

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SELECTION TRUST LIMITED, was held on July 15 in London. The following is extracted from the circulated statement by the chairman, MR. A. CHESTER BEATTY, Jr.

The gross revenue of the company and its subsidiaries for the year ended March 31, 1954, was £1,577,041, which was £389,599 less than for the previous year.

I referred last year to the probability of less income being received from some of our investments, and this warning was justified because lower dividends were paid during the year by Consolidated African Selection Trust and Tsumeb Corporation. Further, although the same rate of dividend of \$1.50 per share was paid by the American Metal Company, its value to us was reduced, because the double taxation relief in respect of it was made less favourable by the transfer to Northern Rhodesia of the control of the Rhodesian copper companies. The profit from realization of investments was also lower at £42,491, compared with £208,181 for the previous year.

The provision for taxation was £830,000, after crediting a total of £91,372 provided in previous years but no longer required. The net profit came out at £678,025, against £752,841, and £100,000 of this has been appropriated to exploration reserve. Expenditure on exploration work amounting to £92,876 was charged against this reserve, and the balance on it is now £353,133. The balance on the investment reserve, after charging £9,234 in respect of the net depreciation of quoted investments, was £261,540. The final dividend recommended by the board is 3s. 0d. per unit of stock, which, together with the interim dividend of 1s. 3d. paid in January last, will make a total distribution for the year of 4s. 3d. per unit of stock, less income tax.

Hitherto we have been granted exemption by the Board of Trade from stating the aggregate market value of our quoted investments on the grounds that, in our view, Stock Exchange prices have only a limited value as a guide to the true market value of large investment holdings such as ours. However, the South African Companies Amendment Act, 1952, which came into force on January 1, 1953, does not permit exemptions from this requirement, and accordingly all South African companies, as well as English companies having a place of business in the Union, have to disclose the market value of their investments. We therefore felt that our stockholders should be provided with similar information. On the basis of Stock Exchange prices at March 31, 1954, the market value of the quoted investments—the greater part of which are investments in trust subsidiary, Selrus Trust Limited, was £1,440,387, compared with a book value of £2,684,535.

**Base Metals**

The American Metal Company, in which we have our largest and most important investments, has had another satisfactory year. Owing to lower prices of base metals during 1953, particularly of lead and zinc, its operating income diminished considerably, but this was offset by increased dividend income mainly derived from its investments in copper companies, and the net result of about \$10,000,000 for 1953 just exceeded that of the preceding year.

As you know, through the American Metal Company this year we reaffirmed our interest in Roan Antelope Copper Mines and Mufuilira Copper Mines, two of the big Northern Rhodesian copper producing com-

panies which my father founded some 30 years ago and which, together with Rhodesian Selection Trust and other associated companies, moved their seat of control from the United Kingdom to Northern Rhodesia just over a year ago. I am very glad to say that the progress of these important companies has been well maintained.

We have a valuable interest in the Tsumeb Mine in South West Africa both directly and indirectly through the American Metal Company. Although, owing to the fall in base metal prices, profits for the year ended June 30, 1953, were considerably lower, this has proved to be an excellent investment and regular quarterly dividends are received.

**Diamonds**

Our diamond interests are in Consolidated African Selection Trust and its subsidiaries, the principal of which is Sierra Leone Selection Trust. Although our income from this source was slightly lower than for the previous year the overall position of the diamond market remains satisfactory. The world trade effected through the Central Selling Organization for 1953 was £61 million, compared with £69 million for the previous year. Sales of industrial diamonds during the first quarter of 1954 were better than for the corresponding quarter last year, although this was due to unexpected sales for stockpiling.

Present indications are that total sales of industrial diamonds for 1954 will be lower than they were in 1953. There are at present no indications of a falling off in the demand for gem stones, and unless there is a severe recession in the United States, 1954 should be another satisfactory year.

**Gold Mining**

During the year we increased our gold interests by acquiring a holding in Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company, which owns freehold and mineral rights in the Klerksdorp district of the Transvaal to the east and north-east of the properties of Western Reefs Exploration and Development Company.

We have a substantial interest in Western Holdings which is in the early profit-earning stage. Work on the Basal Reef continues to show a high percentage of recoverability and good values, and results from the plant are steadily improving.

**Exploration**

A feature of the exploration side of our business was the exercise during the year by Bikita Minerals (Private) Limited, of its options over the innum-ber-lym prospect in Southern Rhodesia to which I referred last year. The mine is being developed and equipped to increase the tonnage of lepidolite for sale abroad and also to provide ore for treatment in a chemical plant. The production of beryl has been restricted to hand-picking the small quantities of ore until the difficult problem of treatment, on which considerable research work is in progress, has been solved commercially.

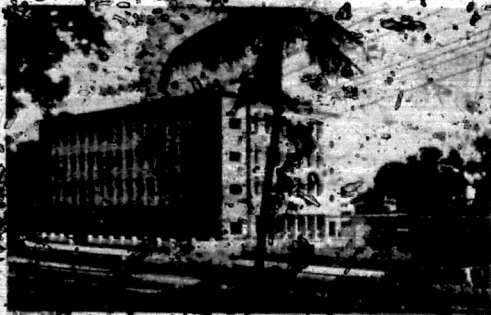
Another target of our exploration work is the Dominion of Canada, where we are actively engaged through our subsidiary Selrus Exploration Company.

**Future Outlook**

In reviewing the results of the past year I feel that satisfactory progress has been made under conditions which were less favourable to established mining businesses than those of recent years. However, since the removal of controls by the United States Government and the discontinuance of bulk buying by the United Kingdom Government, metal prices, although lower, have been fairly stable, especially for copper, and the demand for copper has been well maintained. I hope therefore that our dividend income for the current year will not be less than for last year.







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